INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1015

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 96 BOMBAY FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

FRONTIER PATHAN, STAN DARD BEARERS OF INDIA'S FREEDOM

I'd Must Be Celebrated Peacefully

INDIANS MUST TREAT PATHANS WITH KINDNESS AND TRUST

Bombay Celebrates Peshawar Day And Pays Tributes To Martyrs

The tragic scenes witnessed at Peshawar on April 23 last year and during the Martial Law regime that followed were recalled at a crowded meeting held on Chaupatti sands on Thursday evening.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh who presided on the occasion and several other speakers paid glowing tributes to the courage, patriotism and spirit of non-violence displayed by the Frontier Pathans.

MASSES MUST COME TOGETHER!

Sit. Abdul Rehman Mitha made a fervent appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity and declared that the poor masses in both the communities should come together and leave alone the capitalists and higher classes who were responsible for those squibbles. He appealed to the citizens of Bombay to befriend the Pathan by love and practical sympathy and exhorted them to see that the peace of the city was not disturbed on the occasion of the coming I'd. He appealed to the Pathans of Bombay to help the Congress workers in this great task ahead.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh recalled the scenes on April 23 last year and said that there was no reason for the military to resort to firing. He described how innocent men were shot down and how five Khilafat volunteers who were trying to remove the dead bodies had to meet death.

COOL COURAGE.

Tht speaker said that though reports varied, according to the Congress Inquiry Committee's report at least 125 persons lost their lives. Although the occurance was tragic the way in which the Pathans faced the bullets was most heroic. Almost every man that fell down had received a bullet wound in his breast or forehead. That showed the cool courage of the Frontier Pathan who by his very nature was a believer in force and violence.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh laid that there had been numerous demonstrations of non-violent Satyagraha but all those demonstrations taken together would not stand comparison to what was seen at Peshawar on April 23.

REAL SATYAGRAHIS.

Proceeding the speaker said that the Khudai-Khidmatgars of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan were real Satyagrahis and it was their perfect discipline and the valiant manner in which thty faced all the hardships were a source of inspiration to people in other parts of the country.

Concluding Sirdar Jamiat Singh said that the Pathans had made a resolve to sacrifice even their lives for for the freedom of their country. They had met not to sympathise with the Pathans, but to honour them. He exhorted the audience to revise their opinion about the Pathans and to befriend them.

FIERCE FIGHT COMING.

He thought that in the near future a fierce fight would be waged for freedom and in that fight Pathans would be in the forefront. "They would be the standard bearers of our non-violent army of freedom" concluded the speaker.

NOT KEEPING TRUCE TERMS.

Mr. Mohamed Yosuff who followed the president declared that the Government were not keeping the terms of the truce. Giving a specific instance he reminded the audience that five satyagrahi prisoners from the city were still rotting in jails, out of whom four were Muslims. He warned the Muslims not to be lured by the communalists.

Referring to Cawnpore he said if Britain could not keep law and order it was time she gave up her claim of trusteeship of India.

PATHAN AS HE IS.

Sit. Abdul Rahman Mitha observed that so long Britain used to paint the Pathan in dark colours and relying on immaginary fears she was wasting half the Indian resources on military. But now the Frontier Pathan had demonstrated that he was as humane as any other Indian and more than that he had understood the principle of non-violence and put it into practice. Mr. Mitha held that it was the greatest achievement to the credit of Gandhiji. The Pahans by the fact that they played in the national struggle had given a lie direct to the accusation that Muslims were not participating in that struggle.

LOVE AND SYMPATHY.

Mr. Mitha asked what could be a proper appreciation of their bravery and courage by Indians and he reminded the audience of the words of the great Afghan leader, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. "The Frontier Gandhi had said that you can befriend the Pathans only by love and sympathy and I repeat those words" added Mr. Abdul Rehman.

PRESERVE PEACE.

Proceeding he feelingly appealed to the Hindus and Muslims to give up their false notions about a Pathan, to treat him as their brother and fellow country men and thus to win his regard and confidence. He referred to the ugly rumours started by interested parties that the peace of the city would be disturbed on the occasion of the coming I'd and he appealed the the Pathans to co-operate the Congress workers in preserving peace.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mr Mitha then referred to the question of communal unity. He declared that there were no differences whatsoever between the masses, whether they were Hindus or Muslims. "It is the rich people, the capitalists, the higher and the educated people in the society who are fighting. They want to go into the councils. They want fat jobs and for that they are carrying on the fight. You must tell them that it is high time they put an end to these squables. If they do not stop, let them fight, but you must refuse to be a party to it. It is for you to establish real peace a concord in this country", he added.

LEADERS' FIDDLING.

"It is said", continued Mr. Mitha, "while Rome was burning Nero was fiddling." This is exactly what these people are doing. While the country is on fire, while millions have to go without food, these leaders are holding conferences in Delhi and elsewhere to settle communal problem. We must know that our fight is not for religion. It is for freedom, for bread. The question before us is how to feed the starving millions in India. It cannot be solved by these richer classes, the capitalists who have got their own axes to grind. I say again it is for the masses, the poorer people to solve it.

SICK OF SQUABBLES.

I myself belong to a rich family. I know I will be accused of running down my own class. I plead guilty to that charge. But I know how they treat the masses, how they exploit them. And, therefore, I cannot help saying this. We must tell our leaders that we are sick of communal squabbles and want a quick settlement because without it we see no chance of Swaraj coming nearer.

Concluding Mr. Mitha exhorted the audience to keep up the boycott of foreign cloth, to popularise Khaddar and to do all to attain Hindu-Muslim unity and preserve peace in the city on the coming I'd Day."

MAHATMA & SARDAR AMONG PEASANTS

—:o:—

To Look Into Their Troubles.

BARDOLI, April 23.

Although no programme of public engagements has been fixed for Mahatma Gandhi during his stay here, he will informally meet to-morrow those peasants whose confiscated lands have been sold by Government to a third party and have consequently not been returned. On Saturday he will informally meet those village officers who resigned during the civil disobedience campaign and who have not been reinstated after the Irwin-Gandhi settlement. On Sunday Gandhiji will informally meet those peasants whose confiscated lands though in the possession of Government are said to have not yet been returned.

On Saturday Gandhiji will visit the village of Babla where a number of arrests were fecently made in connection with confiscated lands sold to a third party and on Sunday he will visit the village of Akoti where farmers are said to have suffered much loss in the shape of attachment of crops.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel is arriving here to-morrow with Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Congress Secretary.—A. P.

GRANTING OF MUSLIM DEMANDS

—:o:—

Joint Electorates "Sine Qua Non"

MADRAS, April 23.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in the course of a letter to Mr. Prakasam regretting his inability to attend the meeting convened by him this evening at the Mahajana Sabha Hall to consider the question of promoting Hindu-Muslim unity, says "It is fairly evident to most of us who had worked at this problem of communal settlement in London during the Round Table Conference that any system not based on joint electorates is bound to lead to disequilibrium and accentuate rather than eradicate the points of difference Once the common political action by means of joint electorates is gained, he would not hesitate conceding every reasonable demand by way of protection or safeguards by the Muslim community and other minorities.—A. P.

—:o:—

MADRAS COMMUNAL CONCORD COM. MITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 23.

To allay apprehensions of breach of faith and establish communal concord, prominent Hindu citizens of Madras in response to invitation of Mr. T. Prakasam, met this evening at the Mahajana Sabha Hall. Mr. K. Bhashyam presiding.

Mr. Prakasam said Madras had no Hindu-Muslim problem and exhorted both communities to have faith in Gandhiji to settle the question of electorates at the R. T. C.

Provisional committee consisting of prominent Hindus with power to add was appointed to co-operate with Muslim Board of Inter-communal Unity. Messrs. Prakasam, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, K. Nageswararao are among the members. The Committee meet again on Monday.

ANOTHER ROCK BURST KILLS 15 MEN

—:o:—

Toll Of Gold In Mysore

RESCUE WORK 'DIFFICULT'

OORGAUM, April 23.

A severe rockburst in Mysore mines on Tuesday afternoon has resulted in severe casualties. Nineteen men with injuries were sent to hospital of whom two have since died.

Thirteen are reported missing Yesterday two dead bodies were recovered.

A vigorous search is proceeding to recover the remainder of those dead or alive.

Rescue work is most difficult owing to the considerable quantity of debris displaced.—A. P.

NAGPUR HONOURS AVARI.

Huge Procession Parades City.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 23.

"General" Avari was taken in a huge procession last evening which started from the Congress House and after passing through important localities and civil lines terminated in the Chitnis Park where a public meeting was held. Speeches were made by Messrs. Joshi, Dekate and others. Barrister Abhyankar paid a high tribute to the services of Mr. Avari.

In his reply Mr. Avari stated that he could take no rest as long as the Bengal detenus were rotting in jail. He urged upon the Congress leaders to secure the release of the detenus.

Ex-King Amanullah On Pilgrimage To Hedjaz

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 23.

A message from Jeddah says that Amanullah Khan, ex-King of Afghanistan who is on a pilgrimage to Hedjaz has arrived at Jeddah.—A. P.

MUTINY IN SPANISH NAVY.

Reports Are Exaggerated.

LONDON, April 23.

Madrid.—Rumours of impending trouble in the fleet at Cartagena have culminated with the mutiny of the crews of the warship at Cervantes and of two destroyers at Cadiz Harbour. Details are lacking but it is understood that the mutineers were overpowered and were taken into custody ashore. It is believed that the mutiny was inspired by Communists.

(LATER.)

Reports of Naval mutiny from Cadiz are apparently exaggerated. It now appears that on the arrival of a Squadron at Cadiz the sailors went ashore and indulged in noisy Republican demonstrations and tore down Royal emblems from a number of buildings.—Reuter.

MOTOR ACCIDENT IN NASIK

—:o:—

Cinema Actress Injured

(From a Correspondent).

NASIK, April 22.

A serious motor accident occured here on Monday resulting in serious injuries to a well-known cinema star of the newly started Phalke's Studio.

It appears that Mr. M. G. Shukla of the Nasik Medical Stores took an actress out for a drive in the sidecar of his Harley-Davidson motor bike. When they had reached Gangapur, a distance of 5 miles from Nasik, one of the tyres of the cycle was burst and the actress and the driver were thrown out of their seats. The woman received severe injuries and had to be treated by a doctor. Mr. Shukla escaped with slight injuries.

SOWING SEEDS OF CONFLICT.

—:o:—

Lords And Agricultural Bill.

'THERE'LL BE FIGHT TO FINISH" SAYS PREMIER

LONDON, April 23.

Seeds of bitter conflict between the House of Lords and the House of Commons were sown last night when the Lords sitting till an unusually late hour embarked on the process of deleting very important clauses of Government's Agricultural Land Utilisation Bill which is aimed at assisting the solution of the unemployment problem by putting the unemployed on land.

The Bill, which has already been passed by the Commons, also seeks to establish a millions sterling corporation to conduct large scale farming experiments. This clause is among those thrown out by the Lords.

Lord Banbury (Conservative) has put down amendments for the rejection of eighteen out of the Bill's twent-six clauses. The only Clauses he has spared are those dealing with cultivation of allotments.

Government will reintroduce the Bill next session and Mr. MacDonald declares that "there will be a fight to finish with gloves on."—Reuter.

—:o:—

500 "REBELS" V. 25 POLICE.

But 15 Rebels Killed!

RANGOON, April 22.

A serious engagement is reported to have taken place in Thayetmyo yesterday, when about 500 rebels attacked a party of 25 military police in camp near Kama Town. The rebels were repulsed, 15 having been killed. They picked up several wounded men. Five members of the police party and a medical officer were slightly wounded. Dacoities are reported from Tharrawaddy, Honza and Bassein. Other places are quiet.—A. P.

THANKS GIVING FOR IRWIN'S VICEROYALTY

—:o:—

TO STRIKE INDIA'S IMAGINATION

LONDON, April 23.

Service of thanksgiving at Westminister Abbey for Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty is suggested by the "Church of England Newspaper." It says it would capture imagination of England and India and set the seal on the Viceroyalty carried through with singleness of purpose, rare in the history of the British nation and Empire.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, April 23.

Previous Closing Rate	10.32
To-day's Opening Rate	10.32
	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	10.31—.01
Broach expectations A./M.	Rs. 190
Broach expectations J./July	„ 196

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, April 23.

Previous Closing Rate	5.52
To-day's Opening Rate	5.51—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	5.49—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 23.

Silver Ready	13	5	0
Higher	0	5	0
Silver Forward	13	4	0
Higher	0	5	0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 23.

1st Settlement	44	0	0
2nd Settlement	43	12	0

With Duty.

"GO TO GANDHI" FOR HELP!

Alleged Police Retort To Victims Of Riot.

MORE ABOUT CAWNPORE TRAGEDY.

Eye Witness' Reply To Official Inquiry President.

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, April 22.

Mr. Madon Chowdhry giving evidence before Congress Enquiry Committee said:—

Witness's house was attacked in police presence. When no aid was received he fired three blank shots. No arrests were made.

On 26th March two armoured cars arrived and stopped at Filkhana crossing and enquired, "Is this road safe to pass? There are so many people standing. Hope nobody will create any disturbance." Congress activities had not caused riots. There was rescue work on a large scale among Mussalmans. But there was no such rescue work among Hindus. They were taken unawares. The Sevasamiti did immense service.

COMMUNALIST SPEECHES BLAMED.

Darashabahadur Baijal, advocate and ex-Dictator, stated that the relations of Hindus and Mussalmans were strained since the Non-Cooperation movement ended. Shudhdhi, Sangathan and Tabligh Tanzeem movements embittered feelings resulting in Hindu-Muslim riot in 1927 but no ill feeling was left behind. Relations became worse during the Satyagrah movement due to speeches of communalist Muslim leaders which greatly affected the Muslim masses. Maulana Shaukat Ali came nine months ago and said that Congress endeavoured to establish "Hindu Raj". Tanzeem volunteers sang provocative songs.

NO CAUSE FOR OFFENCE.

At the biggest tanzeem procession of 30,000 men Congressmen never gave cause for offence. Mussalmans picketing colleges and foreign cloth shops aggravated matters. Nationalist Muslim leaders like Maulanas Bukhari, Abdul Bari were heckled during their speeches. Government were indifferent to tanzeem activities. No measures were taken by them to quell the riots.

"GO TO GANDHI."

When some Hindus who flew from Baconganj demanded help from the police they reolied "Go to Gandhi." The Sevasamiti did immense service. Congress leaders and volunteers tried their best to pacify the mobs. Vidyarthiji lost his life and Joshi was severely wounded. The number of the dead was 800 and property worth 50 lakhs destroyed.

FUTURE MEASURES.

Regarding future measures, witness suggested that Mussalmans should not pass resolutions like those passed at the Muslim Conference Delhi. He recommended establishment of joint Moholla Panchayats and formation of joint citizens' guards. All cases should be withdrawn and there should be joint funds for those in distress. Joint electorates should be accepted. Students should be taught good things from other religions. Transfer local executive police officials. Principals Chatterji Diwanchand and Hiralalkhanna rendered immense service during the riots.

HOW RIOTERS CHASED CROWDS.

Before the Committee of Enquiry into the Cawnpore riot, Babu Narain Prasad Nigam, Advocate and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, submitted to-day a written statement and dealt with the predisposing causes, saying that after the Congress decided to launch the civil disobedience movement, the local Congress Committee started last summer the picketing of foreign cloth, liquor and toddy shops. Mahomedans had three shops in Generalganj and they moved to Meston Road.

Q. When did that occur?

A. Sometime about August, when the civil disobedience movement was at its height. Mohomedan cloth dealers resented the picketing of their shops.

Q. When did the Congress give up aggressive picketing of these Muslims shops?

A. Shops were rigorously picketed for ten or twelve days and then perhaps one or two volunteers stood by the shops. Toddy shops were also picketed and Mahomedans formed a comparatively large percentage of toddy drinkers and consisted of an excitable class of people.

Q. You think Mussalmans frequent toddy shops more than other communities?

A. About forty per cent of the consumers are Muslims. A third contributing cause of friction was the picketing of schools and colleges. On two occasions communal trouble was avoided in connection with the picketing of educational institutions.

Q: When was communal trouble avoided?

A. In July and August, in the Government High School and the Christ Church College.

Q. Was there actual trouble?

A. Mahomedans possibly having been sent by the guardians of Muslim boys, assembled and threatened to beat pickets.

Q. What was the source of your information?

A. My friends were there.

Witness, dealing with the Tanzeem movement, said that though the professed object of the Tanzeem movement was religious, it had political significance and it was anti-Hindu in outlook.

Nawabzada Liqaat Ali Khan: Did prominent Muslims organise the movement?

Witness: I did not notice. Only common people did it.

Q. Is there any central organisation?

A. Perhaps there was.

Q. Did they have uniform?

A. Yes. Tanzeem volunteers persuaded Mahomedans to say morning prayers and this was done in an aggressive way and once led to a clash among Mahomedans themselves. Meetings were adressed by outsiders including Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Q. Was Tanzeem started as an anti-Congress movement or anti-Hindu?

A. Mahomedans took the Congress as a Hindu movement and so it was anti-Hindu.

MUSIC AND MOSQUE.

Replying to further queries, witness stated that Tanzeem volunteers went all through the town like prabhat pheris, and possibly both these must have come across each other in the streets but to my knowledge, there was never any trouble reported." Witness further stated that about three months ago, a Hindu marriage procession was attacked by some Mahomedans in Moulganj over the music and mosque question.

A SCARE.

Dealing with the immediate causes, witness said that he had no personal knowledge, but his enquiries showed that a Mahomedan head constable, possibly a C. I. D. who was in plain clothes, was chased by a number of Hindu young boys from Badshahinaka side. He ran to Morlganj and near Sherababus Park, raised the cry that he was being beaten by Hindus. A large number of Mahomedans came and attacked the Hindus. News of this fracas spread and it is said, led to a communal riot. The witness stated that shouting occurred all over the city all night on the 24th and he did not agree with the District Magistrate that all was quiet when he went on the rounds.

Q. Did you see any fires?

A. No. I could hear the Fire Brigade going out.

Witness further stated how the

(Continued on page 5.)

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A 4869

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A 2878

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A 2879

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A R4811

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P

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P R 4870

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T 4363 B

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ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PATTHANKER, Post Rajuji, Poona.
E R 4872

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THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO. LTD.

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By Order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & Co.,
Secretaries. Treasurers & Agents
Bombay, 23rd April, 1931.
2903

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A Balance Receipt No. 1312 in respect of five Shares Nos. 224032/36 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of J. S. M. MOSES has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Balance Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) J. S. M. MOSES,
R 4875

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (BAKRI-ID), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th April, 1931.
2888

NOTICE

1 Post RAJ JYOTISHI
2. Salary upto Rs. 300/- which may be in land or in cash or both. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions, etc., by State Rules Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered), before 10th May, 1931 to the HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
2852

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On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort.

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SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

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Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas Attorneys for Ramkishandas Gopaldas Khatri both in his capacity as the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 4365 of 1921 and in pursuance of the Powers vested in and directions given to the Receiver in the Consent Decree and Order dated the 1st April 1926 in the said suit and his capacity as the Transferee and Sub-Mortgagee of Mortgage dated 28th January 1921 and in pursuance of the Powers vested in him under and by virtue of the Mortgage dated 28th January, 1921, made between Ramchandra Lalchand and others of the one part and Balubhai Mulchand of the other part and Transfer of Mortgage, dated 13th November, 1924, made between Balubhai Mulchand of the one part and Balubhai Mulchand and Ramdishandas Gopaldas Khatri of the other part and Sub-Mortgage dated 13th November 1924 made between Balubhai Mulchand of the one part and Ramkishandas Gopaldas Khatri of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Friday, the 24th day of April, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (cess whereof is redeemed) with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses stables and outhouses built thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road containing according to title deeds 5376 square yards (according to Cadastral Survey Register 5251-58 square yards) or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Old No. 2485, etc., all at Walkeshwar Road and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. 2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 1/7292 and Cadastral Survey No. 311 of Malabar Hill and Cumbala Hill Division which said piece of land and premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the West and the North by the property formerly belonging to Manekbai widow of Mancherji Dhunjibhoy and on or towards the East by the property formerly of Jethabhai Tricum and now of the estate of Abdool Hoosein Shaikh Adam Matchiswalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas Attorneys for Ramkishandas Gopaldas Khatri or to the undersigned.

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Under instructions from Messrs Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Provident Investment Co., Ltd the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Charandas Vasanji and Ranchoddas Vasanji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY), FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 3 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Two valuable Pearl Necklaces each about 100 chavs.
The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.

HAROLD LLOYD
in
"Feet First"
There's a Laugh in every inch of this uproariously funny Talking Picture

PATHE CINEMA
6-30 & 10
BETTY COMPSON
BETTY COMPSON
IN
WOMAN TO WOMAN
WOMAN TO WOMAN
LOVE! ROMANCE! TRAGEDY! HONOUR!
WITH
MICKEY MOUSE
IN
PIONEER DAYS
AND
The Grand National
The Only Complete Record Of The Race from Start To Finish in Sound Exclusive To This Theatre.
Pathe Sound Gazette
Also showing Arrival of their EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

GLOBE CINEMA.
NEXT SATURDAY
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.'S
Latest Screen Achievement of The World-famous Story:—
ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
WITH
PATIENCE COOPER.
The Age-old Theme of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp" with all its Mysterious, Indefinable Atmosphere, Haunting Attractiveness Reproduced.
A PICTURE OF RARE FASCINATION.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m
THE FOUR FEATHERS
Featuring
Wm. POWELL, RICHARD ARLEN, NOAH BEERY, CLIVE BROOK
Actually filmed in Africa. See the mad flight of the Baboons. The attack of the ferocious hippos on the fugitive white men. A veritable whirlwind of thrills.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The ALL-TALKING LAUGH SENSATION OF THE YEAR
THREE LIVE GHOSTS
While grave yards yawned they played truant and made the whole world laugh.

Bombay Industrial Fair and Amusement Park.
BOXING! BOXING!
Grand Tournament on Friday, 24th April.
36 ROUNDS
36 ROUNDS
Midgets Two Round Exhibition Bombay Boxing Academy.
THREE ROUNDERS.
1. H. Cecil vs. Young Earnest
2. Earnest vs. Decosta
3. Thomas vs. Patel
4. Young Thomas vs. Olivera
FIVE ROUNDS (Professional Contest)
5. Peter George vs. James (East African Champion) (Bombay)
INTERVAL
SPECIAL ITEM.
Indian Lady Boxers. Two Rounds.
THREE ROUNDERS.
6. Dowling vs. Ferns
7. Corry vs. Ignatius
8. Lobo vs. Symthe
9. Pascoe vs. K. O. Martin
FIVE ROUNDS (Professional Contest).
PERCY VENGAN
(South African Champion)
vs.
McNAB.
AT 9-30 P. M.
Rs. 2-4, 1-2, Ans. 8 & 4.

THE CAPITOL
Your Last Chance
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
LON CHANEY
LON CHANEY
Enters the Talkie Field with a smash in his first and last talkie
THE UNHOLY 3
THE UNHOLY 3
LED BY.
A New CHANEY, a CHANEY more Forceful, more Mysterious and more Gripping In A
LOVE STORY, Strange as the GRIM PLOT that Surrounds it.
Also
HEAR & SEE
HOW BOMBAY WELCOMED THE NEW VICEROY
And the
DEPARTURE of LORD IRWIN
Including
His Farewell Speech!
Besides
LAUREL & HARDY
(Comedy)
IN
"NIGHT OWLS"
Free List Suspended.

RIALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY LAST DAY
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Universal's Latest All Talking Super Thriller Packed with Laughter!
Cohens & Kellys In Africa
Also
Special topical of the Arrival and Departure OF THE VICEROYS IN SOUND
To-morrow at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THOSE 3 FRENCH GIRLS
WITH
FIFY DORSAY & REGINALD DENNY.

PATHE
TO-MORROW
ALICE JOYCE
MYRNA LOY
And
RICHARD TUCKER
in
THE SQUALL
THE SQUALL
First National Vitaphone All Talking & Singing
Book your seats now.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 23.

Following a further decline of 13 points in New York cotton futures the local market was due to open at Rs. 193/8 for Broach J-A delivery but presence of large coming orders was responsible for firm opening at Rs. 195. At this level there was some nervous long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 194/4. At this level heavy short covering hardened prices to Rs. 196. The market remained flat at this level with a small relapse. Liverpool market opened steady at a decline of 1 point against an expected decline of 5 points. The market ruled quiet after the receipt of the Indian Cotton crop estimate and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 189/12.
Broach J-A. 195/12.
Oomra May 166/12.
Oomra July 169/8.
Bengal May 149/11.
Bengal July 150.
To-day's highest rate Broach J-A. 197 and lowest 194/4 Broach A-M 1932 closed at Rs. 210.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 23.

April	133 30—3 00
July	126 10—2 30
October	125.20—2.10

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, April 23.

25	Simplex Mill	Gullabpura 152
150	Volkart Bros.	Muthia off to Oomr
100	Chacheti T & Co.	Samilya off to Broac
85	Breul & Co.	Broach on to Broach
100	G G Kesha	Dhulia 166
120	Volkart Bros.	Vichhia 177
100	Bhaidas Karshandas	Arvi 17(
60	N. Rajaram & Co.	Shegaon 166-1/2
69	G G Kesha	Shegaon 166-3/
100	Do.	Khamgaon old 161
256	Do.	Kundla 15
100	P Crystal & Co.	Sirhand 15:

COTTON PARITIES.
Bombay, April 23.

	N. Y. May	Broach A.M.
Dec. 15 Low	9.90	170/12
Feb. 24 High	11.47	217/8
April 22	10.05	19

Increased consumption of Indian cotton, all over the world as given by the International Cotton Statistics is responsible for the present firmness of our cotton prices.

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, April 23.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 2nd Sett.	21	4	0
Silver, Ready	43	10	0
Silver, 1st Sett.	43	12	0
Silver, 2nd Sett.	43	7	0

ALL-INDIA COTTON CROP.
Government Estimate.
Bombay, April 23.

The Supplementary Government report issued to-day estimates All-India Cotton crop at 48.20.000 bales. This figure, was more in line with the general expectation and failed to administer any change in the prices.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23.
B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 7|8 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mcs. 1|6 1|32 April 15 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 16th| 31st May.
Banks Buying 3 Mcs. 1|5 31|32 June.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 5/8
Banks Selling T T 277-1/8.
Banks Buying T T 276 3/8
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 67 5/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 87.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CHINA RATE
New York—London 4.86 1/8 22nd inst.
Shanghai—London 1|3 1|4 23rd inst.
Japan—London 2|0 3|8 22nd inst.
London—Paris 124.30 22nd inst.
London—Belgium 34.95 22nd inst.
London—Switzerland 25.23 22nd inst.
London—Italy 92.75 22nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, steady.
Gold £4-4-9 3|4 21st inst.; £4-4-9 3|4 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1|4 21st inst.; 13 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 13 3|16 21st inst.; 12 15|16 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 21st inst.; 28 5|8 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 9|16 per cent 21st inst.; 2 9|16 per cent 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 11|16 per cent 21st inst.; 2 3|4 per cent 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent, 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver—Steady. India and American bought. China sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 23.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/10
3 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 83/11
4 per cent Loan due 1960 70 Rs. 75
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/10
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/9
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/10
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/2.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70-3.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bombay Muhicipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/4

FORWARD RATES.
1st May settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-15-0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-0-0.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 23.
3 Months Discounts 2 9/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5-3/4 per cent.
One Month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS MEETING

The Hon. Secretary writes:—The Meeting of the Executive will take place to-day (Friday) a 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office. Members are requested to bring the membership books.

BUDDHA AND MODERN INDIA

A free public lecture on the above subject will be given this (Sunday) evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanad Road.

RASHTRIYA STRI SABHA.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of Rashtriya Stri Sabha will be held on Sunday (26th Inst.) at the office of Rashtriya Stri Sabha, Congress House, at 3 P.M.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

All the group leaders of Desh Sevika Sangh are requested to come to Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank Road to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 P.M. (B. T.).

ENROLLING ON MALAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Secretary writes:—All those persons from Malad who desire to be members of the Malad Village Congress Committee can enrol themselves till 6 p.m. on 8th of May at the following addresses.

(1) B. J. Mhatre, Esqr., B.A. Malad Gaonthan, Near Bazar.
(2) T. B. Randeria Esqr., 16, Podar Estate Malad.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BANDRA

Under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bandra will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday) in New Father Blocks Turner Road, Bandra when Sjts. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Meherali, Abidali Jafferbhai, K. M. Munshi and Shrimati Lilaben Munshi, Swami Anand and others will speak on "message of Karachi and our duty." Sjt. B. G. Kher will preside.

MRS. NAIDU IN GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Youth League 'Fa Day" will be celebrated in Ghatkopar, Azad Maidan, on Sunday, 26th April. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will grace the occasion. Programme:—

7-45 a.m. (S.T.) Arrival of Shrimati Sarojinidevi.
8 a.m. Unfurling of the National Flag.
8-10 a.m. Address to a Public Meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 16th inst. arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 22nd inst. and left there at noon the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from Bombay of 18th inst. arrived at Aden 4 p.m. on the 22nd inst. and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following students are declared to have passed the full examination of the Training Class for Officers of Local Self-Government Service held in March, 1931, and are entitled to the Local Self-Government Services Diploma from the Local Self-Government Institute.

(1) Shantilal Bhaichand Shah, B.A. LL.B., (2) Mukundrai K. A. Adhyaru, B.A. (Hons.), (3) C. V. Veerraghvan, (4) C. H. Kulkarni, (5) Purushottamdas D. Shah, (6) N. R. Hardikar and (7) S. N. Sontakey.

Liquor Shop Picketing In Sawantwadi.

(From a Correspondent).

April 20.

Picketing of liquor shops is started in Sawantwadi city and suburban villages from 15th April. Picketing is going on successfully. Public liquor sale is nearly stopped.

G. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

National Flag Day

All Prabhat Pheries of this Ward are requested to attend on Sunday at 8 a.m. (S.T. when the Flag Salutation Ceremony will be hoisted at Tilak Maidan Dadar. Citizens are hereby requested to hoist National Flag on their respective houses and shops.

THE NATIONAL FLAG DAY

Celebrations For Bombay City

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, B. P. C. C., write:—

To commemorate the patriotic deeds of those who made immense sacrifices for the National Flag during the last Civil Disobedience campaign, the coming Sunday, the 26th April 1931, will be observed as "The National Flag Day". The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in collaboration with the Hindustani Seva Dal has drawn up an elaborate programme for the celebration of the day in the City of Bombay.

PROGRAMME.

7 A.M. (S.T.)—Rally of volunteers in uniform at the Congress House. The Hindustani Seva Dal, The National Militia, The Bombay Central Board of Volunteers and other Volunteers' Organisations in the City, will take part in the Rally.

7 to 7-30 A.M.—Drill and Route March.

7-30 A.M. (S.T.)—Fall in at the Horse-shoe.

8 A.M. (S.T.)—The Flag Salutation ceremony. Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., will hoist the National Flag at the Congress House.

5 P.M. (S.T.)—A huge procession of volunteers and citizens will form in the compound of the Congress House. The procession will pass through principal streets and terminate into a mass meeting at Chowpatty.

6 P.M. (S.T.)—Mass meeting of citizens on the Chowpatty Sands. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Mrs. Naidu, Maulana Mahomadali Kasuri and others will address the gathering on "The Importance of the National Flag". All Volunteers' Organisations and other public Associations are requested to join the celebrations and make "The National Flag Day" a complete success.

8-30 P.M. (S.T.)—A mass meeting on the Kamgar Maidan (Parel) under the joint auspices of B.P.C.C. and "F" Ward D. C. C. Mrs. Naidu will preside and Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sjt. S. K. Patil, Sjt. C. K. Narayanswamy and others will address on "The importance of the National Flag."

Citizens are hereby requested to hoist National Flags on their houses.

The day will also inaugurate "The Flag Week" which the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to observe for carrying on the Congress activities on a very large scale. The complete programme for the week will be announced later on.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Mr. Justice Patkar To Officiate As Chief Justice

It is notified in the Bombay Government Gazette, that the Hon. Sir John Beaumont, Kt., K.C., Chief Justice of the Bombay, High Court is granted, from June 16, leave for seventeen days, and is permitted to prefix to the leave the summer vacation of the Bombay High Court from April 20 to June 14 (inclusive), and the public holiday (Zarthost-no-Diso) on June 15.

Mr. Justice Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar, LL.B., will officiate as Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court during the absence of the Hon. Sir John Beaumont, Kt. K.C.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi Re-appointed Prinicipal

The following notification appears in the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated April 23:

His Excellency the Governor with the concurrence of the Honourable Minister of Education is pleased to re-appoint Mr. V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, J.P., as Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Government Law College, Bombay, for a further period of one year with effect from June 1 and to appoint on probation for a period of one year from the same date—

Miss Mithibai Ardeshir Tata, B.A., M.Sc., (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, vice Mr. M. L. Maneksha.

Mr. Reginald Mathelone, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, vice Mr. B. K. Desai.

Mr. T. T. Barodawalla, B.A., LL.B., (Lond.) Barrister-at-Law, vice Mr. M. A. Somjee.

Mr. Yashwant Bachaji Rege, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, vice Mr. N. H. Bhagwati.

Mr. Vishwanath Dinkar Limaye, B.A., LL.B., vice Mr. H. V. Divatia, as Professors of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay.

FROM HEAD CONSTABLE TO DY. COMMISSIONER

Rao Bahadur Tawde Congratulated

Rao Bahadur Raghunathrao N. Tawde was the recipient of many hearty congratulations from his friends and other citizens who knew him, on his elevation to post of Deputy Commissioner of Police this week, which fell vacant by the proceeding of Khan Bahadur Petigara on leave. Mr. Tawde joined the city police force in 1908 on a handsome salary of Rs. 16 per month as Head Constable. After 11 years, he was promoted to be a Jemedar on a salary of Rs. 30 per month. To aspire for the post of Deputy Commissioner then was only to live in a fool's paradise. However, by sheer preserverance and hard work, he rose to be a Sub-Inspector of Police in 1910, a post which was considered very high for Indians. During the war in 1914 Mr. Tawde was made an Inspector, C.I.D. and after five years, Prosecuting Inspector. In nearly twenty years of service, he picked up sufficient knowledge of law and English and in 1922 was made a Superintendent. He is the second Indian Deputy Commissioner in Bombay, first being Khan Bahadur Kavasji Petigara, who joined the police force as a Sub-Inspector and was also a graduate of the Bombay University.

GET BEYOND PAROCHIALISM

Local Self-Govt. Minister In Bandra

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 23.

The visit of Sir Rustom H. Vakil, the Local Self-Government Minister, was taken advantage of to place the grievances of the local bodies against the apathy of Government. At Bandra, Mr. G. M. Gupte, the President of the Municipality outlined the various schemes for the betterment of this suburb and the problems they had to face.

Accompanied by the Collector B. S. D., Sir Rustom and Lady Vakil arrived in Bandra were received at yesterday evening and proceeded to the Municipal Hall.

In welcoming, Sir Rustom and Lady Vakil, the President of the Municipality referred to some of the most important problems awaiting the decision of Government pertaining to:—(1) extension of the Municipal boundaries, (2) the drainage scheme (3) exorbitant water charges (4) reduction of non-agricultural assessment and proportionate share of the revenue to go to the coffers of the Municipality, (5) recreation ground (6) complete control of the Bhabha hospital by the Municipality.

BANDRA DRAINAGE.

Touching on the drainage scheme, Mr. Gupte stated that it was an immediate need for improving the sanitation of the town and as Government were unable to give a grant or advance the loan, the Municipality would have to raise the nine lacs in the open market. Government was asked to reduce the non-agricultural assessment in the interests of the suburban residents and it was hoped that Government would favourably consider the feasibility of creating freehold tenure, similar to Bombay, on the payment of a consolidated assessment. In urging Government to view the problems with more sympathy, Mr. Gupte said "The high rate of non-agricultural assessment. The increase in railway fares in the Suburban section, the higher charges for electrical energy, and generally the higher level of the prices of the necessaries of life, all these factors are working on the minds of the Suburban residents and the tenant class is seriously thinking of returning to Bombay."

MINISTER SPEAKS.

Sir Rustom in his reply stated that some of the problem set out did not come within the purview of his portfolio. He therefore confined himself to the constitution and working of the local bodies. He found in the Suburbs of Bombay a complicity of local bodies, and suggested an amalgamation of some. The question of the water supply, drainage etc., was being considered by him, but in the meantime he urged on the members of the Board to get beyond their parochial vision and rise to a higher sense of patriotism.

After tea, Sir Rustom motored to the Palli Market situated in the Cantwady Scheme of the Catholic Housing Society and was pleased with the layout of the market as well as the scheme around it.

Amendment To Motor Rules

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following notification appears in the Bombay Government "Gazette" dated April 23:

"No motor vehicle shall be let or plied for hire unless it is fitted with a mirror so situatedthat the driver can have a distinct view of the traffic approaching from behind on his right hand."

Sir F. Sykes To Sail For England On Saturday Next

—:o:—

Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Sykes, will leave Bombay by the s. s. Mooltan on the 25th instant. The departure from the Ballard Pier will be private.

A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery when the s. s. Mooltan passes the Saluting Battery.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION

Defence Plea For Lenient View

Narotam Ranchood Bhavan, son of Mr. Ranchoddas Lotwala was charged with impersonation and cheating Pass Port Authorities on Thursday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the complainant being the Superintendent of Pass Ports. Mr. H. B. Spencer, conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Advocate. The facts of the case as alleged, are that the accused went to England in 1923 with his father and returned after a few months. In 1924, he applied for a passport to go to England and continent but it was refused. In 1925, he applied for a passport in the name of Papabhai P. Seth which was attested by Mr. Raoji V. Shankerset as J. P. The passport was granted but later on the Pass Port authorities having come to know of the proper name of the accused they represented that matter to the Government of India, who directed the British Consul at Germany to impound it as the accused was in Germany then. He was given a single trip passport to come to Bombay and on arrival by s.s. "Pilsna" in March 1931, he was arrested in the Alexandra Dock by the Bombay City Police.

The defence of the accused was that he used to be called Papabhai Seth. Mr. Mohanlal Desai urged the court to take a lenient view of the offence as after all it was a stupid mistake and that the intention of the accused in giving false name was not criminal. The case stands adjourned.

DISPENSARY AS GAMBLING DEN ?

Charge Against A Doctor

How gambling was resorted to in a doctor's dispensary was alleged at the Girgaon Police Court on Thursday. The accused in this case are Dr. R. C. Lam, Jamasji Jehangir Boga, Govindji Koolardas, Habib Muji, Darabshah M. Umrigar, Pandurang Jamshankar and Gajanan Babaji.

Mr. Thanawalla, who prosecuted, said that on 14th February last, the accused were arrested in the dispensary of Dr. R. C. Lam, accused No. 1, situate in Raval Building at Lamington Road. During the police raid several slips with names of horses and small sums of money were recovered from the persons of the accused. A police man stationed outside the dispensary picked up a packet containing two ten rupee notes and some chits bearing names of horses. This packet was thrown out by the accused from a window while the search was in progress.

The case is proceeding.

IDAR STATE SUBJECTS' DEMAND

—:o:—

Wanted Responsible Govt.

A largely attended public meeting of the subjects of the Idar State residing in Bombay and their sympathisers was held at Kandewadi, Bombay on Saturday last, under the chairmanship of Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya. The following resolutions among others were unanimously adopted.

Mr. G. L. Vyas said that it was high time that the administration in the state should be made responsible to the people. He moved a resolution drawing the attention of the British Indian Government to the resolution passed by them on 22nd November, 1926, and urged that on account of the sad death of His Highness Maharaja Bahadur Sir Dawlatsinghji it was very desirable and necessary that henceforth popular control should be introduced in the administration of the Idar State and that the administration of the affairs of the Idar State should be carried on through a council of peoples' representatives. The resolution was unanimously passed.

Register Of Psychology Teachers

Lt.-Colonel Owen Berkeley-Hill, I.M.S., President, Indian Psychological Association, writes:—

The Indian Psychological Association is anxious to obtain a complete register of all teachers of Psychology in colleges and Universities in India. Such teachers are invited to forward their names and addresses to Dr. S. C. Mitra, M.A., D.Phil. (Leipzig), Secretary, Indian Psychological Association, Laboratory College of Science, 92 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

New Elections To B. P. C. C.

—:o:—

NUMBER OF CLAUSES OF OLD CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED

At its special meetieng held on Thursday evening at the Congress House, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee passed a number of amendments to the constitution of the Committee. These amendments were rendered necessary in view of the abnormal conditions under which the forthcoming annual general elections are to be held. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

At the outset, Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary, explained to the House why the changes in the electoral rules had become necessary. The Committee then discussed the amendments one by one.

There was some opposition to the changes as certain members wanted to retain the status quo. In the end, the following resolutions were carried by ovrwhelming majority.

Resolved that Clause D. of Appendix A. viz., "The Election shall always be held on the 2nd Sunday in October of each year" be suspended for the next elections."

Resolved that Clause G. of the Appendix A. viz. that "No member of the District Congress Committee shall be entitled to stand for election for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee unless he has been enrolled and has remained a member of that D. C. C. for a continuous period of at least three months preceding the date of the closing of the roll be suspended for the next annual elections.

Resolved that Rule No. 3 of the Constitution be amended as follows:—

The Committee shall consists besides ex-officio members, of 75 representatives to be elected by the different District Congress Committees according to the basis of the population of each Ward. The Ex-officio members shall be (the President and) the Past Presidents of the Indian National Congress residing in the City of Bombay provided they sign article 1 of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress and are original members of any District Congress Committee in the City.

Resolved that the annual elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for this year be held on Sunday the 31st of May 1931, in all Wards of Bombay. All Wards shall close their rolls of membership on the 15th of May 1931 at 10 a. m. (S. T.). The nominations for elections be sent so as to reach the Ward Offices on or before the 22nd of May 1931, at or before 6 p. m. (S. T.).

Resolved that any provisions of the Constitution contrary to the foregoing amendment be deemed to have been suspended for the purposes of the next elections."

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

The new managing committee of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, is composed of the following members:—

(1) Sjt. C. V. Yogi—President; (2) Sjt. D. B. Diwanji—Vice-President; (3) Sjt. Amratlal Chahagan'al—Treasurer; (4) Sjt. Chandulal Modi and (5) Dattatraya Nagarkar, Secretaries.

Members:—(6) Sms. Gangaben Patel; (7) Dahiben Desai; (8) Lilavati Munshi; (9) Ratanben Damania; (10) Ratnabai Hattiangadi; (11) Sjts. Parushottam Kanji; (12) Narandas Tulsidas; (13) Honavar Ganpat Rao; (14) Vamanbhat Kailaje; (15) Sakharam Kandlur; (16) Chandulal Ishwardas.

CONFERENCES IN MANGALORE

SJTS SEN GUPTA AND MEHERALLY TO PRESIDE

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, April 23.

Mangalore is busy with the preparations for the District Conferences. Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta has accepted invitation to preside over the political conference. "Sen Gupta Maharaj-Ki-Jai!" is being heard in the City even at unusual hours. Reception Committee tickets are being eagerly bought by the public and donations are steadily pouring in. A Swadeshi exhibition and bazaar will be organised. Particulars can be had from Mr. R. K. Prabhu C/o. Reception Committee office, Court Road, Mangalore.

Preparations for the Youth Conference also are going on. Mr. Meherally of Bombay has been invited to preside.

The Desh Sevikas are busy organising the Ladies' Conference. Picketing of foreign Cloth shops is going on vigorously. More ladies and students are coming forward.

Volunteer Corps and Vanar-Sena are also being organised. Great enthusiasm prevails.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

—:o:—

Sharp Controversy Between Counsel

POLICE IDENTIFICATION PARADE

Controversy over the admissibility or otherwise of certain evidence regarding the information given by persons from North India, who are not accused in the present case, but who are, according to the prosecution, connected in some way or the other with the Lahore Conspiracy Case and its off-shoot the second one under trial, to the investigating police officers, led to a passage-at-arms between Counsel for the prosecution and the defence, and the protracted nature of the proceedings on Thursday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged with conspiracy to disseminate seditious literature, to possess firearms in contravention of the Indian Arms Act, and to attempt to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

"MANPATRA TO SWAMIRAO."

N. N. Pathak of Bhavnagar, examined by the prosecuting Counsel, said that witness knew Vaishampayan first some 4 or 5 years ago, when the latter was putting up with Dr. Kane at Bhavnagar. Swamirao and Purshottam Sutar were known to witness for the last three years. Swamirao was an instructor in a gymnasium known as the Ganesh Kreeda Mandal. In July 1930 Swamirao was at Bhavnagar. He informed witness that the former wanted to join Ranpur Satyagraha. Witness was present at the 'Manpatra' given to Swamirao

WITNESS DESCRIBES HIS ARREST.

Proceeding, witness stated that he saw Vaishampayan's wife at Dr. Kane's house at Bhavnagar in the beginning of September last. She was accompanied by a woman and a boy. Witness did not know what language they spoke. The mother and boy were not Gujarati. Witness saw Swamirao towards the end of October at Bhavnagar and again in the second week of December last at a railway station about 16 miles from Bhavnagar. He was accompanied by Purshottam Sutar. At that time witness was in the train and they were on the platform.

Witness further stated that Ahmedabad police came to him in November last. They questioned witness about Swamirao and Sutar. Witness declined to make any statement to the police. Thereupon the police searched witness's house. After about a month and a half of the search the police arrested witness and brought him to Bombay on January 1 or 2. Ultimately witness was discharged by the Magistrate.

PHYSICAL CULTURIST

Cross-examined by Mr. Pandit on behalf of Vaishampayan witness said that Swamirao was well-known at Bavnagar as a Physical Culturist. He was instrumental in starting many 'Akhadas' in Kathiawar. Whenever witness saw him he was wearing khaddar. He was known to Colonel Meese, the administrator of Bhavnagar, and Major Joravarsing.

IDENTIFICATION PARADE.

Sydney Cleren Aubrey Lyon, Inspector of Police, in his deposition to the Sessions Court, said that witness was informed that the car had driven towards the Jacob's Circle. Witness saw Sergeant Taylor bleeding from a wound on his left palm, and noticed blood on the stocking of Mrs. Vera Taylor. Witness had taken them to the hospital.

As an investigating police officer, witness said, he carried on searches and seizures at the residence of the various accused and deputed sub-inspectors to follow the suspects and arrest them if anything incriminating was found.

Referring to the identification parade held by the police, witness deposed that Vaishampayan the first accused had objected to the method adopted by the police, but the fact according to the witness was that various witnesses were asked to identify persons from a long raw, from one end to the other, consisting of suspects and non-suspects mixed up. When a certain witness stood still and did not more further, Sub-Inspector Gande told him to 'Walk on'. That raised the suspicion in the mind of the first accused that Mr. Gavde asked that witness to walk on and identify the first accused. What Mr. Gavde did was in the natural course of things to expedite the identification parade.

Witness further narrated his visit to Delhi and the information he received from certain persons as regards some of the absconding accused. As a consequence of the information he thus derived, witness traced certain persons and articles which connected Bombay with Lahore.

COUNSEL AT WAR

Mr. S. G. Velinkar wanted to show an 'organic connection' between the Bombay Conspiracy Case and the Lahore Conspiracy Case, which being objected resulted in a controversy between Counsel for the prosecution and the defence over the admissibility or otherwise of certain evidence. Mr. Velinkar referred to the Bavla Murder case in which he had argued unsuccessfully the point put forward by Counsel for the defence in the present case. He remarked that though he occupied a different position, he did not wish to be unsuccessful bothways (laughter).

Mr. Kirtikar pointed out a case in 46 Bombay Law Reporter on page 963 in which the point was decided in favour of the defence, where Mr. Velinkar occupied the same position as he occupied in the present case.

His Lordship upheld the objection.

Examination of Inspector Lyon, was not concluded, when the Court rose for the day.

KERALA'S ROLE IN SATYAGRAHA.

"Only Second To That Of Bombay.

FUTURE PROGRAMME OUTLINED

"When the full facts regarding the Civil Disobedience Movement in Kerala are known, Kerala's place of honour will be second only to that of Bombay," declared Miss Karthiyani Amma, a prominent Congress worker of Kerala, at a largely attended meeting of Kerala residents of Bombay, at Parel, on Wednesday night. Mr. C K. Subramaniam presided.

In introducing Miss Karthyayani Amma to the audience, Mr. Subramaniam, paid a glowing tribute to the illustrious part played by Miss Karthiyani Amma in the cause of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Kerala. In the first flush of the struggle when almost all the prominent leaders of Kerala were clapped in jail it was Miss Karthiayani, Amma who stepped into the breach and by dint of her heroic efforts gave new life and vigour to the movement in Kerala.

Miss Kathiyani Amma thanked the Kerala residents of Bombay for the honour they had done her. She recounted at some length the heroic part played by Kerala and declared amidst applause that when the full facts regarding the movement in Kerala were known, Kerala would stand second only to Bombay. She recounted the various repressive measures that were adopted by the Government and how in spite of them, the movement gathered strength. She declared that the work before her and her co-workers was to concentrate on the boycott of foreign cloth and the removal of the various social disabilities prevalent in Kerala. "We will not rest content until every inch of foreign cloth is banished from Kerala," she declared. In conclusion she made a fervent appeal to the South Indian women of Bombay to come out of their seclusion and dedicate themselves in the service of the motherland.

After the meeting had been addressed by Sjts. C. K. Narayanswamy and Kurup, the proceedings came to an end at a late hour in the night.

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Old Boys To Celebrate 40th Year

The Bharda New High School just completes the 40th of its existence. This event also synchronizes with the present Principal's services of an unbroken period of 40 years. In consultation with several Old Boys of the School, it is decided to celebrate the occasion by raising a sum of money and placing it at the disposal of the Principal to be used by him in any manner he likes to maintain and promote the efficiency of the School. With this end in view an informal meeting of some old students was held and a Working Committee was formed for the purpose.

Principal K. B. Murzban has strenuously striven to bring the school to the highest level of perfection among the education institutions of India during the past four decades. Those intimately connected with the School are requested to send their donation to the proposed fund to Mr. S. N. Pochanawalla, the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund, c/o The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

MR. Y. M. RANE'S PAST AND PRESENT STUDENTS

Past and present students of Mr. Y. M. Rane, are requested to intimate at 372 Thakurdwar Bombay 2, as a gathering of the said students is to be arranged at a convenient date in the last week of May.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1931.

R. T. C. PROCEDURE

—:o:—

Several of the questions which Viscount Peel will ask in the House of Lords next week on the future work of the Round Table Conference may be welcomed by all, if only because those questions may elicit replies which, if straightforward, may, at least, remove some of the uncertainty that still clings to the present position of the Conference and its future procedure. The first question of Lord Peel is a somewhat truculent one. It is whether it is "still" the intention of Government to hold another session of the Federal Structure Committee in London. After the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement there need not have been any doubt about the re-assembling of the Federal Structure Committee. But the very fact that the question is seriously asked shows what sort of persons India will have to reckon with at the R. T. Conference.

An important question to be asked is whether the Federal Committee will work on the same terms of reference or its range will be restricted to proposals by Government. We wonder how the Government would venture to restrict the terms on the lines suggested, in view of the express statements in the Committee's report itself that its conclusions are only tentative and not binding on the members who are stated to be free to reconsider their views. The question ill conceals the suggestion that the tentatively proposed safeguards and guarantees should be withdrawn by the Government from further consideration. But the Government cannot withdraw that topic of discussion without committing a gross breach of faith. Besides, as we have repeatedly stated before, the Conference alone can decide which questions it has finally settled and which not. It is, of course, theoretically open to the Government to say that if the safeguards are altered even unanimously by the Indian delegates of the Conference, that is to say, by the Conference as a whole, it would not accept the alterations. But if the Government ventures to do anything like that, it will have sabotaged its own work.

Here is a vital issue which must be decided one way or other before the Congress definitely decides to join the Conference and before its sole representative leaves India for the Conference. Mr Winston Churchill, whose frenzy does not seem to have in the least abated, suggests that the Conservative delegation, with which by the way he will have nothing to do, ought not to be allowed to confer with Mahatma Gandhi until he had definitely accepted all the safeguards and condition prescribed by the R. T. Conference. Now, Gandhiji and the Congress have agreed to attend the Conference on the condition, among others, clearly stated in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, that all the safeguards are subject to reconsideration. It is unthinkable that Gandhiji will, in advance, finally accept a single one of the safeguards. He will probably demand a re-assurance from the Premier that the latter honours the Pact and the Sankey Report itself and as President of the Conference will allow the safeguards to be reconsidered. Or on the basis of the Pact Gandhiji will attend the Conference and ask it to exercise its right of declaring which are open questions and which it has finally settled; and if he finds the Premier-President misusing his authority and turning back on the Pact, he will unhesitatingly get out of the Conference. In no case will he accept in the least the dictation of one like Mr. Churchill. Mr. Churchill is, perhaps, right in stating that the loss of India would be a deathblow to the Empire, as it is constituted to-day. But India is out to be completely free. If such a position puts an end to Britain's long regime of exploitation and Imperialism, it would be a blessing to the world and even to Britain. Whether India will decide finally to be free within or without the Empire will depend upon the conduct of the British delegations at the R. T. Conference. If they catch the least infection from Mr. Churchill, Heaven help the British Empire.

THE RIGHT EMPHASIS.

—:o:—

To the scheme of a closer union of the East African territories the Indian community there had not evinced opposition on theoretical grounds. They had nothing to say against it on principle but they entertained the gravest apprehensions in regard to the practical working of such a scheme, particularly if its details were to be settled on the lines suggested by the white settlers. Lord Delamere and his supporters, with the tacit approval of Sir Edward Grigg, who recently retired from the Governorship of Kenya, have been striving hard to secure the adoption of a measure of "close union" in which the white settler will enjoy an undisturbed political overlordship of the territories. After the examination of the question by the Hilton Young Commission and the later examination of its imperial aspects by Sir Samuel Wilson, to whom the Indian community made it abundantly clear that they must radically oppose an arrangement which would jeopardise their political and economic status, the MacDonald Government issued their white paper on East African policy. This document greatly angered the white settlers, left the Indian community in doubt regarding their final position, while the leaders of the Natives, justly complained that beyond a pious expression from Whitehall that their interests would be always regarded as "paramount" no hopes of securing genuine relief were given to them.

The Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State, released for publication on Tuesday, rightly emphasize the justice of the Indian demand for a common electoral roll. They make the practical suggestion that out of the seven members from each territory who are to be appointed to form the Advisory Council to assist the High Commissioner, one at least shall be an Indian. In Kenya particularly where Indian business interests are as important as those of the Europeans, this representation of the Indian community by a solitary individual would be thoroughly inadequate. The suggestions made by the Government of India regarding native interests are fair but we hope the Indian community in East Africa will press forward the demand that Native leaders should be selected to represent their own community instead of allowing the vicious principle of their being represented by other races European or Indian. The Indian community must never give the Natives cause to complain that they are as ready as the European to pose as the trustees of the children of the soil. But the Indian demand for just treatment for their own community must be pressed home most emphatically. It is on the question of a common electoral roll that the Indians must take an uncompromising attitude. An advance in the political status of the East African territories in which the Indian community remains deprived of equality of franchise with the Europeans spells disaster to Indian interests.

ART NEWS AND VIEWS

—:o:—

The Associated Press has been responsible for a communication that is good neither as news nor as views. It is stale as news and unreliable if not positively misleading as an expression of views. The A. P. "understands" that an Indian Art Exhibition is "due to open early in the month of May 1931 in London." The identical item of news about the forthcoming exhibition was known in London at least as early as in January. The A. P. communication was, with a strange coincidence, released moreover, soon after the arrival of the mail papers containing the information after we had published the information in our columns. May we ask what is the practical use of information, ostensibly meant for the benefit of prospective exhibitors in India when communicated in India in the middle of April for the exhibition to be opened "early in May' in London? So much for the utility and news value of the A. P. message. Now let us examine the views expounded by the A. P. It "understands" and hopes that it will be "representative and comprehensive." Why? Probably, it would be so, because it is to be held under the auspices of the Burlington Fine Arts Club which the A. P. certifies to be "a body of the highest authority and competence in the fine arts." It is useless to remind the news agency about the distinct existence of Indian art when it speaks about "the fine arts." Anyway, the credentials of the Burlington Club in the matter of Indian art have hitherto remained in India an almost absolutely unknown quantity. There is another reason, perhaps, for the A. P.'s hopes. The organising committee includes the Marquis of Zetland the Earl of Lytton, Prof Rothenstein and Mr. Binyon. All of whom have, the news agency proceeds to certify, "first hand knowledge of Indian art." The Marquis of Zetland and the Earl of Lytton have been, certainly, known for their fervent enthusiasm about Indian art, for their "great influence". But their "first hand knowledge" of Indian art remains rather a disputable assertion. As to Prof. Rothenstein and Mr. Lawrence Binyon, their "first hand knowledge" of Indian art has to most of us on this side remained a mystery.

We are not in the least interested to disillusion the friends of the London enthusiasts and aspirants. But we are very keenly interested in the manner in which the Government of India have very promptly, all unknown to India, responded to the "invitation" from them. We are also surprised at the equally prompt sympathy of the Archaeological Department, the Department that takes years to understand any intelligent proposal to render its efforts more actively educative to the people who finance it and are nearer home. Finally, we are amazed that the provincial Governments should have been approached or appealed to, for the funds of this scheme kept until the eleventh hour as a secret in India. The question is, "Did the Governments of India and the provincial Governments know of this scheme"? If they did, why were the costly services of their publicity departments not employed to convey this information of very vital importance to the Indian public? There can be, and should be, no hope of funds from the provincial Governments for a scheme that has been made known in India only a fortnight before it is, actually, carried out in London. There can only be well deserved censure. And, so far as the Government of Bombay are concerned, they cannot, and should not, vote a pie for the exhibition, for the very simple reason that the organising committee bears names and suggests an environment which have with ill-disguised persistency resisted all efforts for progressive advancement of art in this Presidency. It is not "representative" of this Presidency.

Trifles.

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Apropos of the evidence before the official Induiry Committee at Cawnpore the "Times of India" correspondent feels that "All these witnesses related their personal experiences during the riots and all seemed unanimous in their condemnation of the police." I am glad that my confrere seems to realise the possibility of his impression being false.

* * * *

Talking of the Cawnpore Inquiry I think I need not await Mr. Churchill's views, as I thought yesterday I would. Sir Reginald Clarke has told the East India Association of London: "The Indian police, like the Indian army, is one of the things which inspire faith in India's future. Its neutrality can be relied upon in all communal disputes."

* * * *

My anxiety has been greatly relieved. I am deeply thankful to be assured that my future is safe and also that when I am compelled to give a sound thrashing to the devil—my enemy of the other community—I can rely upon the sporting neutrality of the police. Long live the force.

* * * * *

Oh yes And I am also highly gratified to learn that our future Governor has signified his appreciation of the protectors of my future and the friends of my—er—feelings by contributing Rs. 250 to the Bombay Police Fund.

* * * * *

Even without communal unity Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis, Jews, "will resist" says Mahatma Gandhi. "the ceaseless annual drain which starves all the communities with ruthless impartiality."

* * *

This is subtly dangerous. And I am sure, the All-Parties Muslim Conference must hold an emergent special session to warn Mahatma Gandhi against his anti-Muslim tactics.

* * * * *

"The sovereign carbolic lotion which would cleanse the atmosphere and restore the health of the British Empire in India was the Conservative Party standing up boldly and declaring its faith on the Indian question".—W. Churchill.

What the Conservative Party has to do first is to take some really strong vermin-killer itself.

* * * * *

According to a B. O. W. message instructions have been sent to Sir George Grahame, British Ambassador in Madrid, to notify the Spanish Minister of State that his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the union of South Africa and the Irish Free State recognise the provisional Government of the Spanish Republic.

* * * * *

India is left out and this is a sample of "Dominion status in action." If you protest too much and go out of your way to show your sympathy with the Republican regime, you will have to face the music of section 2 of the Foreign Relations Ordinance.

"300 beds lying vacant in Bombay Hospitals," is the only encouraging surplus item in these days of deficit budgets. Here too, the surplus is not real.

* * * *

You may perhaps think that there are more beds than patients. In fact, the case is quite the reverse, in spite of the vacant beds. Emergency Hospitals came into being in Satyagraha days. Only when these hospitals close down, one can say whether vacant beds are only temporary or recurring.

"?"

LABOUR'S PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES.

ITS INDIAN POLICY EXPOSED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

(BY AIR MAIL.)

April 10.

The report of Mahatma Gandhi's interview expounding his gospel of the spinning wheel and the resolutions passed at the Karachi Congress have struck a deadly blow to the expectancies here in certain quarters of division in the Congress camp. The Congress Executive has strengthened the Indian case considerably by appointing Mahatma Gandhi as the sole representative of the Congress at the next Round Table Conference discussions. A bold and united front is what was eminently needed at this juncture. There is no longer going to be a repetition of the fiasco of the last Round Table Conference, when not a few of the delegates held India out to ridicule through their myopic vision, loose thinking and lack of co-ordination. Yet this step of sole representation is open to a great deal of mischief and harm to the cause of India if Mahatma Gandhi does not fortify himself with well-informed and expert opinion and advice from all representative organisations and interests of the Indian nationals. It is again imperative for the successful representation of Indian view-points that he should have an access to such advice and opinion as he might frequently want to ascertain; specially as the battle-field lies so far away from India. Economic domination has sapped the very blood of India to nearly the last drop. Instances are not lacking where a British diplomat has often cajoled a subject nation into conceding advantages, commercial and economic, through pious promises, which were never meant to be kept. It is on these grounds again that India will be fighting her Panipat. Hence, it is of utmost importance that Mahatmaji should enlist the services of able and expert businessmen and economists to represent Indian commercial opinion both in India and here.

THE RE-EXPORT SCHEME.

The re-export scheme agreed upon between the leading millowners of Bombay and Mahatma Gandhi has been a thorn in the side of Lancashire. One member of the House of Commons has actually gone the length of threatening Mr. Benn with a very rough time from the Lancashire members in the House, if he did not take immediate action to safeguard Lancashire interests in India. It is a significant fact that some people can even go the length of proposing interference in what is absolutely a private and domestic arrangement. More significant still is the fact that some can change colours faster than a chameleon. The avowed protectionists have had the audacity of advocating a totally contradictory policy where Indian industries were concerned, on the ludicruous plea that the conditions in India were different. It needs hardly any stretch of imagination to perceive that it is the infant Indian industries and not the old and well-established British industries that need protection.

SIR G. SCHUSTER'S APOLOGIA.

Sir George Schuster's feeble attempt to defend the Indian Government's exchange policy at the annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has cut but little ice here. The Indian commercial community remains unconvinced by Sir George's wandering reply. They fail to find hardly a single straightforward and direct reply to the frequent accusations hurled against the Government with regard to its exchange policy. Sir George has taken care to see that his critics are still left in the dark regarding the actual grounds on which the Government follows such a suicidal policy. It is now up to our leading commercial men to strengthen Mahatma Gandhi's hands in remedying the present state of affairs in this connection.

CONSERVATIVES AND INDIA.

As prophesied in the last London letter, Lord Beaverbrook's paper now seems to pave the way for a change of the official Conservative policy with regard to India. With Lord Beaverbrook's return to the fold and Mr. Churchill's expulsion from the Conservative "Shadow Cabinet," such a change of attitude was only to be expected. The recent defiance offered at the All-India Muslim Conference has once again thrown a ray of hope in the faint heart of the British diehards here. The "Daily Telegraph" in a leader talks of such defiance as having given the Hindu-Muslim question its "rightful place in the centre of the Indian political stage." This shows up the so-called attitude of a sympathetic and benevolent tackling of the Indian problem so long professed by the British politician. Mahatma Gandhi's "blank cheque" to the Mahomedans in his attempt to come to a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim differences deals a blow to the hackneyed excuse put forward as the raison d'etre of British dominance in India.

Mr. Baldwin does not seem destined to lead a united Conservative Party. As Lord Beaverbrook enters the fold, Mr. Churchill leaves, or is driven out. After a fairly mad and devastating innings with the Conservative label to misname his wild soliloquies, Mr. Churchill is now set free of the collar and lead by Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Churchill can no longer be the catapult that the die-hards had resorted to for letting off a few missiles now and again to kill the deadly monotony of a Conservative existence. Mr. Churchill has been driven to resigning the Chairmanship of his Party's Committee on Finance, thus incidentally losing the prerogative of striking the first blow at Mr. Snowden. The true significance of Mr. Churchill being deprived of two distinctions, namely, membership of the Conservative shadow-cabinet and the chairmanship of his party's Committee on Finance, is that Mr. Baldwin brooks no questioning of his policy and actions by any member of his fold, much less by one of the intimate inner council of his party.

I. L. P. CONFERENCE.

The I. L. P. Conference opened at Scarborough on Sunday last amidst the usual vehement attacks on the Labour Party. The motion favouring disaffiliation from the Labour Party was lost by an overwhelming majority. The Chairman, Mr. James Maxton, lent his weight to the opposers of the motion by appealing to those present to allow the relations between the mother body and its left wing to stand as at present. It is generally felt here that the I.L.P. is adopting "waiting" tactics. In spite of the incessant sniping of the cabinet in many of the speeches on the opening day, the majority of the Left wingers, when it came to voting, did not consider the present as the opportune time for severing from the mother body.

The Government's lethargic attitude with regard to solution of unemployment problem was the chief target for the missiles in the speeches on the second day of the Conference.

THE BROKEN PLEDGES.

One of the main items on the third day was criticism of the Government's Indian policy. The Labour Government's present policy, which had proved entirely contradictory to their fundamental doctrine of anti-imperialism was criticised in spirited terms. The Government was alleged to have given way to the tactical moves of imperialists who had measured up the Government's weakness and vanity. The Meerut prisoners were once again referred to in one of the speeches. Mr. Fenner Brockway defended the Parliamentary Group from the strictures passed upon him and his confederates in the House, but his defence seemed but a poor apologia of the weak and futile line of action adopted by the I.L.P. Parliamentarians. I fail to see how, the I.L.P. members can claim exception to the accusations which are frequently aimed against the Labour Government, namely, that they have not kept a single word of promises they had glibly made when out of power. There is hardly a single cabinet minister in the present Government who has not, at one time or other, offered a solution to India's problem sympathetic to her national aspirations. Where are those pledges and pious promises? The I.L.P. offers nothing but lip sympathy now. What India wants is deeds not words.

It is a significant fact that the I.L.P. has no constructive programme to submit to meet the Indian aspirations. It is now time that the Parliamentary group should put their heads together to put the whole weight of their support in favour of the Congress by bringing pressure to bear on the Governments both in and outside the Parliaments.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Nervousness In Simla.

According to the Special Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" the Lucknow Conference has had a deeply disturbing effect on political circles" in Simla—We need hardly define "political circles". They are disconcerted by 'the increasing pressure of Congress or Nationalist Muslims." And a "prominent politician"—one can easily guess at least his inspiration—has suddenly discovered some very inconvenient probabilities. "A very large majority" he told the C. and M. Gazette's correspondent", "in the Punjab was for separate electorates, but supposing Dr. Mahomed Alam and his Nationalist Muslims secure on separate electorates, perhaps six or eight seats and then go over to the Congressites as they would certainly do...." The prospects are too cruel to be contemplated.

Beginning of The End.

They evidently do not know how to avoid the danger, that is, "Doctor Mahomed Alam and his Nationalist Muslims". Meanwhile, however, they are considering a compromise, to wit ,Separate Electorates for ten years "on a provincial basis, since provinces differ". "Grudging approval", we are informed, "but approval nevertheless, was given to the suggestion and there also appears to be a feeling in relevant quarters here that some such compromise is likely to prove the only immediate solution of the greatest problem of the moment." This "feeler", the origin of which is not altogether difficult to guess, is a clear tribute to Nationalist Muslims and their "increasing pressure" which, "relevant quarters" realise, will go on increasing They are now, therefore, agreeable to a time-limit on intercommunal mischief that can do the Punjab no good. But this is only the beginning, and we are confident that the end is not far. For, "relevant quarters" know very well that the Nationalist Muslim is out to protect the poor Muslims in the Punjab and, for that matter elsewhere, from cynical exploitation by communalist self-seekers who owe their political life to separate electorates.

Example From Afghanistan.

An Indian by birth, Allah Nawaz Khan adopted Afghanistan as his country and was appointed an A.D.C. of King Nadir Shah during the latter's campaign against Bachcha. It is now reported that His Excellency Allah Nawaz Khan returns to India, a member of the Afghan Government. Commenting on this report, the "Leader" says: "There are thousands of most capable Indians who have rendered invaluable services to the Empire, But we ask, which of these Indians if he had been living in any of the Dominions of the Empire could ever hope to attain in that country the position and status conferred upon Allah Nawaz Khan by the Government of a foreign country"? Indians can maintain their full status in India and abroad only when the country is completely free and when all its officers including the highest are Indians.

Who Is Right?

Sometime ago Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, said in an interview that the Gandhi-Irwin settlement had greatly improved trade in Lancashire. Whereat the Rt. Honourable Douglas Hacking was annoyed. He came to the House, armed, needless to say, with chapter and verse to overwhelm Mr. Graham with proofs that he had misled the country. He hurled his questions which Mr. Graham somehow evaded, not, however, without admitting that his optimism had led him to take for granted for what he should have merely hoped for. But, on the other hand, we have, thanks to the "Times of India", an official assurance from the Delhi Government that foreign cloth dealers have cleared their stock and have placed orders for more "Home" products Now, the head of the Delhi administration being an Englishman, "Home" naturally refers to England and, the welcome news, therefore, relates to Lancashire's trade. We need not pursue the matter further.

WOES OF MATAR TALUKA PEASANTS

No Relief From Revenue Taxation

(From a correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 22.

Matar taluka is the Behar of Gujrat so far its economic conditions are concerned. It is the most poverty stricken part of Gujrat where almost every peasant is under a heavy crushing weight of debt. The latest calamity that befell the people before the beginning of the last struggle, was in the form of heavy inundations which caused greater hardship to the already poor peasants. The Gujrat Vidyapith of Ahmedabad had therefore appointed an Enquiry Committee under the presidentship of Sjt. Kumarappa, to look into the financial condition of the people in the taluka. The report of the committee when published will show how the people of the taluka are at close grips with poverty, more so after the No-tax campaign in which the peasants had to sacrifice their crop, cattle and what not.

INQUIRY INTO FAMILY BUDGETS.

The analysis of the Matr family budgets of 1929-30, as given or Sjt. Kumarappa is given below. The figures given here are not complete as they do not include Libbasi division of the taluka.

FAMILY BUDGETS ANALYSED.

"In Northern and Central parts fo Matar taluka, we htve examined 750 family-budgets for the year 1929-30. Before providing for deprecation, land revenue and unpaid interest, tctual receipts in casn and in kind, excluding all extra-ordinary expenses and capital items, the analysis show the following results:—

Deficits of Rs. 1 to 100...139 families.
Deficits of Rs. 101 to 300 eq. 334 families.
Deficits of Rs. 301 to 500 eq. 145 families.
Deficits of Rs. 501 to 1000 eq. 74 families.
Deficits of Rs. over 1000 eq. 9 families.
Others, 49
Total, 750

Even of the 49 families shown in the last item, barely one or two will show a surplus, if land revenue and deprecation are chtrged."

This was before the fight. What must be the conditions after fight I leave for the readers to imagine. There were four villages in the taluka that had migrated at the time of the struggle. The condition of the taluka and its situation (being away from Gackwar territory) was such that the workers in the taluka did not expect even a single village to take part in the No tax campaign Apart from the from the loss which they had to suffer due to Japtis and Confiscations, the loss due to theits was heavy. They ungrudgingly went through all difficulties The four villages were as follows. Devataj, Tranaja, Limbasi, and Khandhli. I give below the figures of the first two villages and then will proceed to show the general condition that exists even at this moment.

Tranaja:—

No. of Hijrati families 19..
Revenue to be paid Rs. 691.
Total loss, Rs. 4281 3/4.

Devataj:—

No. of Hijrati families. 19.
Revenue to be paid, Rs. 385.
Total loss, Rs. 1389.

The village of Limbasi has suffered a loss of Rs. 5,500.

A TRAGE TALE.

The Revenue due from the peasants of the taluka this year is Rs. 2,10,000, out of which only 1,40,000 have been realised. The Tagavi like wise is Rs. 140000, out of which a sum of Rs. 35000 has been realised. The story of Tagavi is really tragic. The Tagavi due from the people amounts to a large sum of more than SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES. "The most surprising part of it is that out of these a sum as large as 60,000 of rupees is due since the year 1898. The people are so poor that they are paying the interest for the last several years; and the interest realised by the Government has exceeded the original amount due from the people and still the original due has not been wiped off. The government has never thought of letting go this Tagavi for which they have received a fabulously large amount of interest.

WRONG CALCULATIONS.

As regards the revenue, the 'Anavari' reported by the government officials is faulty and no experienced farmers or Mukhis was consulted at the time of Anavari. (Estimation of crop produced). As a matter of fact half of the peasants are earning their maintainance by going to various cities for labour. Only 25 per cent of the peasants are any how managing to sibsist on their crop. The people will have nothing to eat even if they are to pay only half of the revenue; how can the Government expect them to pay the full amount of revenue due from them? The people who are not able to repay the Tagavi given to them in the year 1898, cannot be expected to pay the revenue after a fight in which they suffered a lot.

INCREASE IN WATER RATE.

It is a custom in this taluka to charge the people for the water they use from the ponds for the agricultural purposes. The peasants who have not used the Irrigation lake are also charged with Irrigation fees. The usual charges for the use of the Irrigation lake are Rs. 2 per acre; but this year the Government has increased the irrigation fees from Rs. 2 per acre to Rs. 4 per acre. There are some Survey numbers which have never in their history taken advantage of the Irrigation lake. But even they are not spared.

PEASANTS IMPLEMENTING TRUCE.

The people who are in a position to pay up the land, revenue have already gone so and Rs. 80,000 out of Rs. 2,10,000 are paid in the form of land revenue before the Truce was declared, and Rs. 27,000 were paid soon after the Truce. This itself is a proof to show that the peasants that are able to pay up their dues are not keeping back. The Government on the contrary it presses the people to pay up revenue immediately. Not only it presses the people to pay up the revenue but also increases the Irrigation fee as if the poverty of the people is not sufficient to crush them. Japti work is still going on. Just on 15th instant a party of petty village officials visited some four houses in the village of Kaloi. The wonderful thing about all this is that the officers had no orders from the nigh authorities for these Japtis.

CONGRESS WORK IN KOLABA

Mr. Ketkar At Pen And Panvel

(From a Correspondent.)

PANVEL, April 23.

Mr. G. V. Ketkar, President Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, who is on tour in Kolaba District, addressed a public meeting here yesterday evening. He expressed his dissatisfaction at the fact that the Gandhi-Irwin agreement was not being given effect to adequately and in the proper spirit.

Illustrating his point, he said that the punitive police imposed on Panvel and its neighbouring villages was still there and a sincere public worker like Mr. H. M. Joshi who is doing his best to collect money for the defence and help of the Chirner Case accused was still prohibited from entering the Kolaba district. The order was served on him on October 10 and Mr. Joshi had not still received a reply to the application he sent to the District Magistrate, Kolaba for lifting the ban.

Mr. Ketkar also referred to the case of Mr. Rajwade, editor of "Karmayogi" of Sholapur who was still in jail, while other of the Martial Law prisoners were set at liberty. Mr. Ketkar strongly pleaded for his release, pointing out that no evidence was on record to show that Mr. Rajwade published "entirely false statements, regarding occurrences in Sholapur with the deliberate intention and with the result of intensifying the excitement and ill-feeling which then prevailed in the city."

THE PEOPLES' CHARTER.

In his speech at Pen this evening, Mr. G. V. Ketkar besides dealing with the points in his speec at Panvel dwelt on the Karachi resolution, which laid down the 20 points of the future Indian constitution. He said the Congress was no longer open to the charge, as it indeed never was, that it wa a capitalist body working in the interests of land lords and capitalists. He said, it was up to the people themselves to take care of their liberties.

Concluding, Mr. Ketkar appealed all o join the Congress and help in the reorganisation of the Taluka and village committees in the District which work was now entrusted to Mr. Kane, one of Mr. Gandhi's select satyagrahis.

STOP PRESS

TWO AIR OFFICERS KILLED

—:o:—

LONDON, April 23.

Air Vice Marshal Felton Vesey Holt, Air Officer, Commanding fighting area Air Defence of Great Britain, and Flight Lieutenant H. M. Moody were killed in collision at Seahurst Park, Sussex between Moth, in which Vesey Holt and Moody were passenger and pilot respectively and Siskin fighter.

The sole occupant of the Siskin was uninjured. Holt was pioneer of old Royal Flying Corps and received his present appointment on 1st April.—Reuter.

FULL ADULT FRANCHISE.

Women Stand For Nothing Less.

NO SPECIAL FAVOURS OR CONCESSION WANTED.

BOMBAY, April 23.

The Honorary General Secretatary, National Council of Women in India, in a statement to the Press, says:—

"Under the auspices of the National Council of Women in India, and the All-India Women's Conference, an informal meeting of representative women was held a the Town Hall on April 17, in order to discuss the status of Indian women in the proposed New Constitution of India. Mrs. Sarojin Naidu presided as Chairman.

Several of the representatives present spoke on the subject of Franchise, and representation in the Councils, and it was unanimously agreed that women should ask for nothing less than full adult franchise, for both men and women.

It was also agreed that women should attempt to enter the Councils by the open-door of election, and seek no special favours or concessions, in the shape of nomination, co-option, or reservation of seats.

The question of election expenses, and how women would be able to afford the enormous expense generally incurred at these elections, was considered and it was suggested that there should be a rule fixing the maximum of such expense.

With regard to representation on the Round Table Conference, the sense of the meeting was that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, should represen the women of India at the Roun Table Conference."—A.P.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON

Not Expected To Be Crowded

How will the Mahableshwar season fare this time? This question is on the tip of the tongue of every one who visits this hill station either for the sake of health or to make money. Apparently, this season is expected to be rather poor. In the first place the Governor will not be there as he used to be from the beginning of April as he is sailing for England on Saturday for four months. Then the Acting Governor and members of the Council, Ministers and the Secretaries might go to Mahabeshwar, but their stay there would be only for a month, that is, for the month of May only. But this too would not be for the full month as the financial difficulty so much paralysed the administrative structure that most of these big wigs will have to remain at the secretariat and perhaps pay a flying visit to the hill station now and then. Besides, owing to retrenchment the clerical staff too has been denied the privilege of going to Mahableshwar this season as they used to do before and only personal clerks or those whose services are imperatively needed would go while the others would stay in Bombay till Government is shifted to Poona in June. Owing to public agitation and criticisms in the press, the exodus of Government officials this year is expected to be very restricted. Owing to the absence of the Governor and other big wigs, the non-officials and title holders who generally bask in the official sun shine, would be also conspicuous by their absence and therefore on the whole the Mahableshwar season is not expected to be a bright affair.

LONDON ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

—:o:—

Two Prizes Offered

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Royal Society of Arts, London, has announced that the Thomas Gray Memorial Trust is offering the following two prizes for competition:—

(1) A prize of £100 to any person who may bring to the notice of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts a valuable improvement in the Science or Practice of Navigation proposed or invented by himself in the years 1930 and 1931.

(2) A prize of £ 100 for an essay on the subject "The Stability of Ships, with special reference to the particulars which should be supplied by Shipbuilders, and also the value of any mechanical devices for ascertaining the M.G., with which you are acquainted."

Competitors must send in their essays not later than December 31, 1931, to the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2. The essays must be typed. They must be sent in under a motto, accompanied by a sealed envelope enclosing the author's name which must on no account be written on the essay. A breach of this regulation will result in disqualification. The Judges will be appointed by the Council. The Council reserve the right of withholding the prize or of awarding a smaller prize or prizes, if in the opinion of the Judges no suitable invention or essay is submitted.

ADULT SUFFRAGE FOR BOMBAY

—:o:—

City Fathers Shelve The Question Till Next Meeting

DELVES GRATUITY AGAIN

The question of Adult franchise once again figured prominently in the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Rajab, the Labour representative in the Corporation, sponsored the resolution. Dr. Vora, who seconded the resolution, asked a most pertinent question: how the Corporation could claim to represent the whole city when in fact no more than 10 per cent of the population had any say in the affairs of the Corporation. The discussion was adjourned to the next meeting of the Corporation.

"BAPTISTA GARDENS"

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the Corporation are of opinion that the Bhandarwada Reservoir Garden should be named "Joseph Baptista Garden" and that the Commissioner be requested to do the needful in the matter.

Mr. Boman-Behram (President) suggested that as the matter was before the Works Committee, the purpose of the proposition could well be served by asking that Committee to expedite its report.

Dr. A. G. Viegas did not think it necessary to follow a circuitous route for a small matter as that. The Commissioner, he said, was in sympathy with the proposition and as there were no two opinions about the services rendered to the Corporation by the late Mr. Joseph Baptista, it would be more graceful on their part to pass the proposition straightaway.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla moved an amendment that the question he referred to the Works Committee which was carried.

ADULT SUFFRAGE

Mr. Mahomed Umar Rajab then moved the following resolution.

"That the Bombay Municipal Corporation is of opinion that the time has come for introducing Adult Suffrage in the Constitution of the Bombay Municipality and therefore requests the Government of Bombay to amend the Bombay Municipal Act so as to confer the right of voting at the Municipal elections on every adult citizen.

Commanding his resolution to the acceptance of the House, Mr. Rajab contended that in the existing system of franchise the poor people did not get proper representation. Especially the working classes had to suffer a lot as their interests were always thrown overboard. To-day the Corporation represented no more than 10 per cent of the city's population. Could that be called a representative body? It was high time the Corporation put itself on the road to real democracy.

Dr. Vora seconded the proposition. The trend of the World, he pointed out, was towards complete democracy. It was in their hands to join that trend by giving a vote to every adult man and woman in the city. It was said that the people were not educated but could there be a better method of education than the adult franchise? What right had they to say that Corporation represented the city when in fact 90 per cent of the population was not yet enfranchised and was, therefore, outside the Corporation.

The consideration of the proposition was at this stage adjourned to the next meeting.

GRATUITY TO MR. DELVES

The Corporation then transferred itself into the Improvement Trust Board and resumed the adjourned discussion of the proposition voting a pratuity of Rs. 22,500 to Mr. H. A. Delves, the retired Chief Officer of the Trust.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawl'a moved an amendment that the sum of gratuity be reduced to Rs. 15.000.

Dr. A. G. Viegas opposed the proposition. Mr. Delves, he said, was getting Rs. 36,000 a year from the Trust and on the top of this there was this proposal of giving him a fat gratuity.

AGAINST THE GRATUITY

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji expressed surprise at the fact that the Trust which was on the verge of bankruptcy was prepared to spend Rs. 22.500 for giving gratuity to an officer who was drawing a fat salary from the Trust.

TAIRSEE FOR DELVES

Mr. L. R. Tairsee deprecated the tendency on the part of some members to find fault with a man who was not present in their midst to defend himself. Why did they not impeach Mr. Delves when he was actually serving the Trust? He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Improvements Committee for consideration and report.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, seconded the amendment.

Mr. W. H. Neilson, supporting the resolution, said their chief concern ought to be whether their vote was going to do injustice to an officer who had done long and meritorious service. Mr. Delves had fulfilled the conditions of the gratuity rules and was therefore entitled to the full gratuity.

Mr. B. T. Desai opposed the proposition as well as both the amendments.

Mr. Karanjawalla, amendment that the gratuity be reduced to Rs. 15,000 was put to vote and declared lost.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee's amendment that the matter be referred back to the Improvement Committee was then put to the vote and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the result was that it was again lost with 36 against 34.

Another amendment that the application for gratuity be recorded from Mr. Ramji Barmal what had been moved in a previous meeting was put to the vote and carried. It was then moved as substantive proposition and again carried.

CHIRNER SHOOTING CASE

—:o:—

Witness With Previous Convictions

Further prosecution evidence was recorded when the Chirner Shooting Case was resumed before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana on Thursday.

During the proceedings, Mr. Rege, Defence Counsel, made an application on behalf of accused Nama Gopal who had been operated upon and who was not in a fit condition to attend the court. Counsel requested that the accused may be permitted to remain in the Thana Jail for a day of two.

Judge:—What is the matter with him?

Counsel: He has been operated upon for guinea-worm on the leg.

Judge: How long has he been in the Thana Jail?

Counsel: For nearly six months.

Judge: Is the guinea-worm due to water?

Counsel: It appears so.

JUDGE ON GUINEA WORMS.

Mr. Pradhan, Counsel for the prosecution, observed that when he had been to Chirner last, he noticed that the complaint of guinea-worm was very common there. He thought that there was nothing wrong with the water supplied in the Thana jail.

The Judge was heard to remark that it would be a better occupation to the Congress volunteers to remove guinea-worms from water rather than cutting down trees.

A POLICE WITNESS.

Ganesh Baji, a resident of Chirner, examined for the prosecution deposed that he attended the Chirner Forest Satyagraha on September 25 at the bidding of one Jethya who went round the village asking the people to come to Chirner forests armed with scythes and hatches. The villagers were told that if they did not attend the Satyagraha they would be fined. Witness pointed out accused Nama Gopal as being the person who gave a blow to the Police Inspector and he also identified some other accused, who, according to the witness, pursued the police party.

PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar, Defence Counsel, witness admitted that he had a previous conviction when he was jailed for one year for failing to furnish security for good behaviour. He also admitted that on another occasion he was fined Rs. 10 for assaulting a woman.

Witness further admitted that his father was transported for life.

Counsel: Have you ever seen "Kala Pani"?

Witness: No, No, my father was there!

"I AM MARRIED."

Do the people despise you because of this fact? Why should they I am married and I have children.

Ganpat Alya Patil, the next witness said that the forest Satyagraha had taken place at Chirner on three occasions September 25 last witness came to know that Satyagraha was again to be offered and he went to Chirner in the afternoon. After the police party had gone up the hill, accused Laxman came down saying that there were lathi charges on the hill and that the people must be "rescued."

Cross-examined witness said that in all three people from his village were injured by bullets and one was killed outright during the firing at Chirner.

Further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

HOUSES SET ON FIRE BUT NO POLICEMEN IN SIGHT

More Startling Facts About Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, April 23.

Mr. E. M. Souter, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, was the first witness examined this morning by the Cawnpore Riot Enquiry Committee.

Q. What was your personal experience during the rioting?

A. I had no information on the 24th March that anything serious had happened. I only heard rumours of rioting on the afternoon of 24th.

Q. Did you have your men working that day?

A. They were all on their jobs and kept working till the evening.

Q. How many men were there?

A. About 500 men.

Witness stated that due to a prior engagement he was to go with his Engineer Mr. Rolland Price to see Sisamau area but the latter telephoned that there was trouble in the city. Nevertheless witness and Mr. Price went to Sisamau side.

You could not actually go to Sisamau area?—No.

Did you see any firearms, kantas or swords with the crowd that you saw —No.

NO POLICE.

Witness said that soon afterwards he returned and went to see the Collector to ask him to send some help to Sisamau area as he saw no police there and also because he saw that there was no sort of control in that area. Witness also suggested to the Collector the calling of the Auxilfary Force.

While coming from Kalpi Road to the Collector's bungalow did you notice any trouble?—No. I was mostly outside the city area on the Mall.

What time did you reach the Collector's bungalow?—About 1 and about the same time Messrs Gavin Jones and Carneget came and suggested the calling of the Auxiliary Force.

Did you accompany any patrol? I had no orders till the 26th evening when we took charge of that area at 3 p.m.

How did you take charge?—It was rather wrong phrase to use, We sent down patrols.

Still there was no police in Sisamau?—There was no police on the 25th and I went straight to Sisamau as soon as I was relieved from duty on the morning of the 26th.

HOUSES SET ON FIRE.

What did you find there?—I saw a crowd on the road. I shouted and chased them and they ran away and after a minute or two they came in ones and twos and spoke to me saying that their houses had just been set on fire by Mahomedans. I saw the houses and found them, as reported, burning. No complaints were made about murders. I went back along Meston Road and met Mr. Solvard, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to whom I explained what I had seen and asked him to make arrangements but he said he had no police and asked me to see the collector.

You saw no police in that area?—No police was there. Neither had the police patrol been there.

Did you see any police on Meston Road?—Yes. About 50 including Sowars.

Witness added that when he arrived at Meston Road he saw arrangements being made to send police in lorries to some other place. He then went to see the Collector but did not find him. Witness went on duty that afternoon and patrolled the Mall and when later he went to Sisamau he found four police pickets and three sowar petrols at about 10 p.m. Witness thought that this force was adequate.—A. P.

'GO TO GANDHI" FOR HELP

(Continued from page 1.)

riot started at Moulganj crossing on the 25th morning.

Q. At what time was it?

A. Between 8 and 9.

MILITARY PICKET.

The President at this stage told the witness that one of the officers who gave evidence told them that there was a military picket at Moulganj crossing. Witness said that the military picket was removed and had it remained, perhaps, trouble would not have occurred and added, that when the picket again came that afternoon quiet prevailed.

Witness deplored that no arrest and no lathi charges were made to bring the situation under control. Witness brought to the notice of the Committee that it was the grievance of a number of non-official citizens who had occasion to see the District Magistrate during the period of the riot that he did not give weight to the representations made or the advice tendered.

Q. Could you give us the names of the gentlemen whose advice the Collector did not heed?

A. Messrs. Vikramjit Singh, Brijendro Swarup and the witness himself.

Witness further stated that there was a good deal of centralisation of police and military forces, and if the authorities really knew where the trouble was occurring they could have mitigated the extent of appalling losses.

TANZEEM ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Krishnalal Gupta, Advocate, was the next witness. He agreed a great deal with the previous witness about the predisposing causes of the riots and dealt at length with the Tanzeem movement and the activities of Tanzeem volunteers, and described how the feelings of Muslims were stirred by the speeches of Maulana Shaukat Ali and other Muslim leaders who visited the city from time to time.

President: Were you present at any one of these meetings?

Witness:—I was present at two meetings addressed by Shah Ataullah Bokhari who was heckled, and hooted by Muslims.

Witness described how he made a representation to the Collector and the Commissioner lost year at Nainital in June when the Congress movement was in full swing at Cawnpore, that the witness apprehended danger from hooligans of Cawnpore who were at large with 'Kanta Ballarns' and other deadly weapons, and that exemption licenses for such arms should be cancelled and regulated by regular licence. The U. P. Government very wisely issued a notification in time, cancelling exemption licenses for carrying such weapons, but the arms were not taken back from badmashes.

The witness said: "I witnessed from my own residential house innocent Hindu passersby being mercilessly assaulted by Muslim jathas. Regular raids were made in organised form towards Bacongunj. Millhands who got leave at 4 p.m. were the most to lose their lives at the hands of these Muslim jathas armed with lathis, who chased these innocent Hindus within my preception."

President: I hope your imagination is not running away with you.

Witness: You may conclude anything, but I am speaking the truth and state what I actually saw with my own eyes.

"POLICE NON-INTERFERENCE."

Witness stated that he suggested to the Collector the enforcement of strict measures which Mr. Munro had adopted during the riot in 1927 with the aid of armoured cars and military pickets and by issuing strict orders to the police for arrest. Witness emphasised that no arrangements were made by the civil authorities for the protection of the property and life of individuals in spite of repeated demands by the public and rioters were left to do whatever they liked under the wholly safe non-interference policy of the police in all quarters. The Collector left everything to the City Kotwal on Meston Road and stocked all available police there, leaving the Deputy Magistrates as mere lookers on. The civil authorities did not avail themselves of the auxiliary force and armoured cars, who could have brought the situation in the city under control very rapidly. They did good work in the civil lines all the same under Col. Menzies and Captain Hunter.—A. P.

OFFICIAL ASD PERSONAL.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Miss Bastavala lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday. The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes will arrive at the Ballard Pier at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday to embark for England.

FORETELLING MACHINE—PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart with an electrified compound having full spiritual and mesmeric powers, fixed in the centre. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question, the wheels move, and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath. Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Litigants, Businessmen, Students, Seekers of Fortune and Lovers have found in Planchette a secret of success. Price Rs. 3. Postage Extra.

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Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

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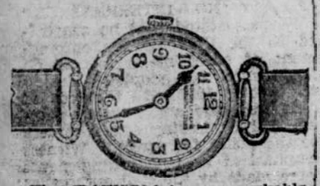

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RULES OBSERVED IN THE BREACH

How E. I. C. A Representative Committee Works

FORWARD TRANSACTIONS WITHOUT SANCTION.

Considerable business in 1932 cotton crop under Broach A.-M. hedge contract has already taken place without the sanction of the East India Cotton Association. With a view to give legal aspect and to meet the wishes of a large section of the cotton trade, the Board of the East India Cotton Association called a meeting of the Representative Committee on the 17th inst. but for want of quorum. no business was transacted.

Under the rules of the E. I. C. A. a meeting of the Representative Committee is again called to-day at 4 p.m.

In this connection it must be said that the members of the Representative Committee, do not realise the importance of that body and have failed to discharge their duty to the cotton trade. This sort of negligence is a great hindrance to the healthy growth of our cotton trade. Further it must be said that several of them must have done forward business in Broach A.-M. 1932 delivery against the rules which provide trading only on and after the 1st May. Thus, these are the members who are to frame rules and regulations and they themselves are not prepared to honour them.

NOT GOOD TO TRADE.

Such irregularities are never experienced in other well advanced cotton exchanges, and if our cotton trade aims at attaining good status, the members must be taught to honour their rules and must also know their duties to the cotton trade.

It is the duty of the cotton trade to elect only willing workers who will do their duty regularly and properly with a single eye for the betterment of the cotton trade in general.

REPLY TO REVOLUTIONARIES

Mahatmaji's Confession Of Faith.

Mahatma Gandhi, writes in "Young India":—

The open letter written by 'One of the Many' is the late Sukhdev's letter. Sjt. Sukhdev was Sardar Bhagatsingh's comrade. The letter was delivered to me after his death. Want of time prevented me from giving the letter earlier publication. It is printed without any alteration.

The writer is not "one of the many". Many do not seek the gallows for political freedom. However condemnable political murder may be, it is not possible to withhold recognition of the love of the country and the courage which inspire such awful deeds. And let us hope that the cult of political assassination is not growing. If the Indian experiment succeeds, as it is bound to, the occupation of the political assassin will be gone for ever. At any rate I am working in that faith.

NOT SENTIMENTAL APPEALS.

The writer does me less than justice when he says that I have made no more than sentimental appeals to the revolutionaries to call off their movement, and I claim on the contrary that I have given them hard facts which, though they have been often repeated in these columns will bear recapitulation:

1. The revolutionary activity has not brought us near our goal.
2. It has added to the military expenditure in the country.
3. It has given rise to reprisals on the part of the Government without doing any good.
4. Whenever revolutionary murder has taken place, it has for a time and in that place demoralised the people.
5. It has in no way contributed to mass awakening.
6. Its effect on the masses has been doubly bad in that they had to bear the burden ultimately of additional expense and the indirect effect of Government wrath.
7. Revolutionary murder cannot thrive in the Indian soil, Indian tradition, as history teaches us, being unfavourable to the growth of political violence.
8. If the revolutionaries seek to convert the masses to their method, we would have to wait for an indefinitely long time for it to permeate the masses and then to gain freedom.
9. If the method of violence ever becomes popular, it is bound to recoil, as it has done in other countries, on our own heads.
10. The revolutionaries have an ocular demonstration of the efficacy of the opposite method, i.e., non-violence which has gone on in spite of sporadic cases of violence on their part and in spite even of violence occasionally done by the so-called votaries of non-violence.
11. Revolutionaries should accept my testimony when I tell them that their activity has not only not done any good to the movement of non-violence, but it has on the contrary harmed the cause. In other words, if I had a completely peaceful atmosphere we would have gained our end already.

These, I claim, are hard facts and no appeal to sentiment. But the writer further objects to my making public appeals to the party and suggests that thereby I help the bureaucracy to crush the movement. Surely the bureaucracy is in no need of my help to deal with the movement. It fights for life both against the revolutionary and me. It scents more danger from the non-violent movement than from the violent. It knows how to deal with the latter. It is baffled by the former which has already shaken it to its foundations.

Moreover, authors of political murder count the cost before they enter upon their awful career. No action of mine can possibly worsen their fate. ary party must work in secret. I

And seeing that the revolutionary party must work in secret, I have no other way open to me but that of making public appeals to its unknown members. I may say parenthetically that my public appeals have not altogether fallen on deaf ears. I count many past revolutionaries among my co-workers.

RELEASE OF OTHER PRISONERS

The open letter complains that prisoners other than Satyagrahis have not been released. I have explained in these pages the reasons why it was impossible to insist on the release of the other prisoners. Personally, I want the release of all of them. I would make every effort to secure their release. I am aware that some of them ought to have been discharged long ago. The Congress has a resolution in their behalf. Sjt. Nariman has been appointed by the Working Committee to collect all names. As soon as he has got the list, steps will be taken to secure their release. But those who are out must help by preventing revolutionary murder. We may not have the cake and also eat it. Of coure there are political prisoners who should be discharged in any case. I can only give the assurance to all concerned that the delay is due not to want of will but to want of ability. Let it be also remembered that when the final settlement comes, if it does, in the course of a few months, all political prisoners must be discharged. If it does not come, those who are trying to secure the release of the other political prisoners will find themselves in prison.

SEALDAH ROBBERY ECHO.

Convictions Of 8 Bengalis Quashed.

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Jnanranjan Chatterjee a third year B. A. student of Bangabasi College and a motor driver who have been arrested in connection with the armed robbery at Sealdah station on Monday evening, were placed before the Police Magistrate this afternoon and remanded. Chatterjee was taken into custody in the college hostel.

Satyabarata Sen and eight other young Bengalis convicted by the Special Tribunal at Alipore of possessing guns and explosives, were acquitted to-day by the Special Bench of the High Court. The conviction of Niranjan Sen Gupta and eight others was upheld but the sentences passed upon the former was reduced from ten years' transportation to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

PICKETING AT OORGAUM

OORGAUM, April 21.

Picketing of liquor shops has commenced here. the organisers being members of the local Humanitarian League. So far it has been peaceful. The sales have fallen considerably.—A.P.

NO MORE FORCED LABOUR.

—:o:—

Ratification Of Draft Convention.

BRITISH GOVT. ISSUES WHITE PAPER.

RUGBY, April 22.

The British Government proposes to proceed with the ratification of the draft convention against forced or compulsory labour, adopted at the International Labour Conference at Geneva last June. This announcement was made in a White Paper issued today. Recommendations attached to the Convention guarding against pressure on natives which would amount to indirect compulsion, and regulation of forced or compulsory labur, where recourse is had to it, are also to be adopted by Britain. Under the Convention modifications and reservations may be announced by the ratifying powers, but the White Paper declares that the British Government propose to apply it without modification in all non-self-governing colonies, Protectorates and mandated Territories.

The "Manchester Guardian" in welcoming the Government's decision expresses the hope that "The examole of the greatest colonial power will be speedily followed by other countries, for the Draft Convention itself was carried without a dissentient note." "The Guardian" says that the Convention's great importance is that it is the first step in international legislation on the subject, and expresses the view: "The practice of binding labourers by long term contracts or indentures which they do not understand and compulsory labour expected by the State, either for public works or private profit, are far more insidous and widespread forms of an evil which is the worst kind of temporary slavery."—B. O. W.

CHARKHA COMPETITION

—:o:—

Extended By Six Months

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

The Council of the All-India Spinners Association has decided to extend by six months the competition for the prize of one lakh of rupees announced by Mahatma Gandhi for a new type of charkha. —A. P.

U. P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Sherwani To Preside.

Mr. T. A. Sherwani will probably preside over the U. P. Political Conference to be held at Mirazpur early in May.

Congress Propaganda In Villages

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 21.

The first batch of three workers for propaganda work in the villages of Ajmer Merwara District left to-day after a solemn ceremony at Gandhi Ashram Hatundi. They will carry message of the Congress to the peasants and distribute literature to propagate constructive nationalism.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 22.

Lt. General Sir Walter Leslie, Indian Army, will vacate the Command of the Lahore District with effect from the 26th October, 1931. He will be succeeded at Lahore by Major-General A. W. H. M. Moens, Indian Army, D.Q.M.G., Army Headquarters, who has recently proceeded on combined leave outside India. General Moens will assume Command at Lahore on his return to this country about the middle of October next. Major General E. F. Orton, C. B. Indian Army, who is residing unemployed in the United Kingdom will succeed Major General Moens as Deputy Quartermaster General, Army Headquarters and will arrive in India early July 1931 to assume the duties of that appointment.—A. P.

SECOND LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 22.

Four approvers in the second Lahore conspiracy case have been transferred to-day from police custody to the Central Jail. This is as a result of the High Court's orders, which were communicated to the approvers to-day by the Special Tribunal.—A. P.

VICEROY AND C. P. GOVERNOR

—:o:—

Felicitations

NAGPUR, April 22.

His Excellency the Governor sent the following wire to His Excellency the Viceroy "I send Your Excellency all good wishes from Central Provinces on your assumption of office." H's Excellency Lord Willingdon has replied: "Grateful thanks to you and people of your Province for your cordial greetings."—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY

—:o:—

"Swadeshi" Opened By Sjt. Thakkar

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 4.

The opening ceremony of "Poona Swadeshi" was performed by Sjt. A. V. Thakar of the Servants of India Society to-day before a large gathering.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale, M. L. C. while introducing the honoured guest said that, Mr. Thakar was a member of the Servants of India Society—and who had solely engaged himself in the work of uplifting the Bhills. At the same time, he has also contributed his little might towards the Civil Disobedience movement.

THAKAR'S SPEECH.

Sjt. Thakar before declaring the shop opened thanked the managers of the Store for the honour they had done by asking him to perform the ceremony. It gave him great pleasure when he sees Swadeshi shops. He asked the people to use Swadeshi only and thus help the poorer classes. He congratulated all those, who are working hard to make the shop a success. He was glad to learn that young and old, men and women are doing honorary work and thus serving the country.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

He again prayed for the success and then declared shop open. No sooner the shop was declared open, people present just went round the shop and bought things. In the evening it was found that the sale done during the day amounted to Rs. 900.

RELEASE OF RAJWADE DEMANDED.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Poona was held on Saturday, the 18th inst at 6-30 p.m. in the Shivajee Mandir, Sjt. Ketkar, the President of Poona Congress Committee, presided.

Before the regular proceedings of the meeting began the different organisations of Poona took the opportunity of garlanding Dr. Antrolikar from Sholapur—a martial law prisoner who was released that morning from Yerawda Jail.

Dr. Antrolikar while thanking the people said that he and his other workers cannot remain quite till they expose the wrongs done by the Government during the martial law regime to the public.

The meeting passed the resolution demanding the unconditional release of Sjt. Rajwade the editor of "Karmayoygi" and those persons who were sentenced for violence though in reality they were non-violent. The resolution was proposed by Ketkar, seconded by Sjt. Gadgil and supported by Soman.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks.

ALL FOR ORNAMENTS.

A lady student named Miss Wawal from Women Training College, it is alleged, threw a six years old girl from the third floor of college which is situated near the Apollo Cinema. It is alleged that the little girl named Aurangabadkar has ornaments worth Rs. 400. Miss Wawal promised presents of sweets to her and took the girl on the third floor when the college was over. Removed all ornaments and then threw the little girl down. The girl was not seriously injured. Miss Wawal is under arrest.

MOTOR CYCLE COLLIDES WITH LORRY.

A lorry was coming out from the petrol pump situated in the East Street, and suddenly dash against a motor cycle which was coming from the opposite direction. The rider of the motor cycle was thrown out and was seriously injured. He was removed to Sassoon Hospital where his leg below the knee was amputated.

NON-BRAHMINS TO MEET.

The meeting of the All-India Non-Brahmmin Congress Committee will be held on 30th April at the Jedhe Mansion, Poona, where the programme for the Non-Brahmmins will be discussed. Their attitude towards the political movement and the election of new office-bearers.

International Labour Conference

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 23.

Mr. R. W. Fulay, M.L.C. Vice-President of the C. P. Berar Textile Union has been appointed as adviser to the delegate at the 15th International Labour Conference at Geneva *vice* Mr. Sen Gupta, Vice-President, Jharia Collieries Union who is unable to proceed to Geneva.

PICKETING IN PORBUNDER.

—:o:—

HINDU-MUSLIM ACCORD

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHRANGADRA, April 23.

A batch of picketers came here on the 21st under Mr. Govindbhai's leadership. In a public meeting Messrs. Govindbhai and Amilal appealed to the merchants to seal foreign cloth and asked for public support. Local public are fully sympathising. Youths are good support. Mr. Govindbhai has gone to Dhrangadra and Halvad to reinforce volunteers. Between Hindus and Mahomedans there is complete co-operation. Cloth picketing has begun in Porbandar since the last three days. Mr. Chhotalal Mankad the guiding spirit of the organisers intends touring the villages for Swadeshi propaganda.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

BOMBAY, April 23.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

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5.	HIDDEN SIDE of SEXUAL SCIENCE	0 12 0	0 6 0
6.	CONTROL OVER SEX	0 12 0	0 6 0
7.	SEX PROBLEMS	0 12 0	0 6 0
8.	MENSTRUAL DISORDERS	0 12 0	0 6 0
9.	STERILITY: CAUSES and TREATMENT	0 10 0	0 5 0
10.	HOW TO BUILD UP VIRILITY	0 8 0	0 4 0
11.	NIGHT POLLUTION & THEIR TREATMENT	0 8 0	0 4 0
12.	SELF-POLLUTION	0 8 0	0 4 0
13.	SEXUAL RESEARCH	0 6 0	0 3 0
14.	PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH	0 6 0	0 3 0
15.	YOGA EXERCISES for SEMINAL DISORDERS	0 6 0	0 3 0
16.	PREVENTION or VENEREAL DISEASES	0 4 0	0 2 0

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17.	ESSAYS ON HEALTH	1 8 0	0 12 0
18.	MIRACLES OF MILK	0 12 0	0 6 0
19.	MIRACLES OF WATER	0 12 0	0 6 0
20.	FASTING FOR HEALTH	0 12 0	0 6 0
21.	VITAMINS AND HEALTH	0 8 0	0 4 0
22.	INDIGESTION	0 6 0	0 3 0
23.	CONSTIPATION	0 6 0	0 3 0
24.	AWAY WITH COLDS	0 6 0	0 3 0
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Tokushima Maru	5976	20 „	30 Apr.
Kashima „	0000	....	@5 May
x Tango	6893	30 April	14 May
Yasukuni	12000	....	@17May
*Tottori „	5973	16 May	30 May
*Yamagata Maru	3807	0 „	28 „
Hakone „	10500		@1 June

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(a)From Colombo.

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Hakozaki Maru	10500	29 April	6 May
Terukuni „	12000	12 May	28 May

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Tatsuta Maru	22000	13 May	19 May
Asama „	23000	27 „	2 June

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Sydney Maru	13th April	26th April
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th „	7th May
Pavre Maru	4th May.	15th „
Borneo Maru	10th „	23rd „
Heimei Maru	15th „	25th „

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Weakness Of Wall-Street

UNSETTLED AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Extensive Long Liquidation.

The invisible and visible supply of American Cotton induced Wall-Street operators to bear Cotton. In view of May Liquidation and unfavourable Australian financial situation, the efforts of Bears met with a success. The co-ops will not press sales, at a 10 cent level and ignoring invisible demand other than trade, must tell on prices. The weather for the growing crop is becoming unfavourable and any further decline will most probably meet with impressive resistence.

Bombay, April 23.

The action of the market clearly indicates that the present weakness is more sentimental than fundamental. Liquidation of May option is not a new affair and it was anticipated by average trader. Not only this but large certified stock of cotton was to be tendered. The extensive liquidation was taken up. Spot Houses. This means that either those who are selling short or spot Houses who are accumulating cotton shall find themselves in a wrong box. A survey of the present situation will induce a man that if not all atleast most of the bearish factors are discounted. This means that there is no technical weakness. Every new low level is increasing liquidation and we believe that urgent liquidation is over. There must be fairly large short interest in the near months and Bears must be holding it with a view to cover it when notices are issued. It may be said that most of the notices will be taken by spot houses and shorts will find difficulty in covering their floating short interest. It will be difficult to find free supply of contracts.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points but the same was recovered by noon on covering. Later on unfavourable Australian financial news and weakness of Wall-Street caused renewed selling. Unfavourable weather reports were offset by easier Liverpool advices. The weekly weather report was unfavourable but the market closed at about the lowest of the day at a net decline of 12 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 10.05c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 8 points to 9.84c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points. There was further selling to-day from Egypt and the Continent and also from India, but a reaction in Alexandria prices caused a better tone. New York prices were steady with moderate trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 8 points to 5-57 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures were weak and declined 7 to 9 points with May 4.34 and July 4.40.

Egyptian market was weak and Sakels declined 13 to 15 points and uppers lost 7 points.

Alexandria Cotton market declined again and sakels lost 32 points while uppers lost 17 points.

WEAKNESS IN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state that the continued weakness in American Securities is depressing prices. Lack of confidence has slackened the World's textile activities and consumers are anxiously awaiting acreage and crop progress. Although the last two days' unfavourable weather is reported in the Cotton Belts, it is too early yet to have very much effect. We advise a waiting policy pending further developments

THE TWO FACTORS.

The weekly statistics of the Liverpool Cotton Association show for the second time this year that the forwardings of American cotton to spinners of the world have exceeded those of a year ago. Last week 216,000 bales were forwarded, against 208,000 bales a year ago. The takings of actual cotton have continued to fall off since the beginning of the second half of the season, and the deficit, compared with a year ago, is 343,000 bales since the end of January. At the present rate, a seasonal consumption of 11,250,000 bales would appear to be almost a maximum. The anticipations for a material advance in cotton prices therefore must come from (1) the prospects of less production in the growing season; (2) improved purchasing power of the consumer, that is indicated by a general rise in commodity values.

1. A world slump in prices and trade is always followed by poor production, and the coming season would be an exception in all commodities if excessive or average production occurred. Owing to the operations of the United States Farm Board, however, the cotton outlook for acreage at least must be regarded as bearish, and as production is determined after acreage it is proable that the influence of less than 10 per cent cut in acreage will tell its tale on prices for many weeks to come.

2. The position of consumers is again entirely dependent on their stocks and incomes. If prices remain low, then the purchase of high cost manufactured cloth must be diminished, but should values generally improve, then demand will increase. Messrs. Pynchon and Co. (London), in a recent circular, pointed out that the depreciation of the Australian exchange was coincident with a rise in wool prices, and furthermore that Mr. Gandhi proposes to establish the rupee at 1s. 4d. instead of 1s. 6d., and should this arise cotton prices should be affected similarly. Such

Latest Cotton News.

Bombay, April 23.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cables this evening from their Liverpool friends:—

Between mid-night and Daylight. Weather Cold. No precipitation W. S. Cotton Belt.

This morning they cabled their Liverpool friends as under:—

Straddle American and Egyptian. Do you think the difference likely to narrow further?

The reply received is as under:—

Do not think American and Egyptian straddle likely to narrow much further.

manipulation, of course, has this temporary effect, but once adjusted the price would stabilise itself and only respond to changes in the cost of production, as before. It is necessary, therefore, to differentiate between artificial and natural rises to values when considering the purchasing power of the consumer."—M. G. Commercial."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 22.

May	10.05	—.13
July	10.32	—.13
October	10.68	—.12
December	10.91	—.13
January	11.00	—.14
Middling Spot	10.05	—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New Orleans, April 22.

May	10.08	—.09
July	10.33	—.10
Middling Spot	9.84	—.08

New York 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	10.14
July	10.39
October	10.76

LIVERPOOLL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 22.

	Opening.	Closing.	
April		5.41	—.06
May	5.43	5.43	—.06
June		5.47	—.06
July	5.51	5.52	—.06
August		5.56	—.06
September		5.60	—.06
October	5.63	5.64	—.06
November		5.68	—.06
December		5.72	—.06
January	5.75	5.76	—.06
February		5.80	—.06
March	5.86	5.85	—.06
Middling Spot		5.57	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, April 22.

	Bales
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 22.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.31
Fine (Good Staple)	4.61
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.71
OOMRA—	
Good	3.71
Fully Good	3.91
Fine	4.11
BENGAL—	
Good	3.47
Fully Good	3.62
Fine	3.77
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.62
Fine	3.77
Superfine	3.92

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS.

Weekly Official Report

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The United States of America Agricultural weekly weather report states as under:—

TEXAS.

The weather during the week has been more favourable and some improvement is to be noted in crop condition.

WEST MISSISSIPPI.

The planting has progressed and the cotton plants are coming up nicely over the area on the West of the Mississippi.

EAST BELT.

Although planting is not completed it has advanced satisfactorily over the Eastern Cotton Belt.

GEORGIA LEADS.

Plants have come up sufficiently and chopping has begun in Southern Georgia.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 10.18 (12.52 p.m.)

New York May Lowest 10.05 (at the close).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabash Co., New York, cable:—

(1) "Renewed long liquidation of near months,

(2) "Weakness of Stock Exchange,

(3). "Unsettled financial situation Australia,

caused further decline.

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool cable:—

"Sakels, planting is backward owing to negligence due to financial difficulties growers, also use of fertiliser small. Sentiment is bearish, but there is a fair demand for ready."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables, cotton co-operatives buying distant positions.

New York: Renewed long liquidation in the near months, weakness in Stock Exchange, unsettled Australian Financial situation causing further decline.

New York: Feeling here is becoming more bearish. Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. May liquidation inclusive farmers holding. Think the difference between near and far months will narrow after notice.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 22nd instant:—

10-57 a.m. Liverpool easier than expected on considerable long liquidation of near positions both American and Sakel.

8-59 p.m.: New York: Long liquidation and Wall Street selling on easier Stocks.

Weekly Government Weather Report: Unfavourable in the West, late; balance slightly favourable.

Reuter's cable: New York market was heavy, unfavourable weather reports being offset by unfavourable Liverpool cables and the weakness of Wall Street.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.39

Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 188 eq 4.26.

Difference 111 points eq Rs. 49

New York May (close) 10.05 eq 5.03

Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 188 eq 4.28

Difference 75 points eq Rs. 33

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) May 72, Oct 52 (American points).

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 23.

Wheat Chicago:

"Prices declined on favourable crop reports, but later advanced on unfavourable weather Southwest and Commission Houses buying for Southwest account of July, and again declined on Commission Houses selling."

Liverpool Wheat:—

May s 4/6 1/4d up 1 1/4d

July s 4/8 1/8d up 1 1/2d.

Oct s 4/10 1/8d up 1 3/8d

Chicago Wheat:—

May dol 81 3/4 down 1/2

July dol 83 1/2 down 1

Sept dol 83 1/8 down 1 1/8

London Linseed:—

April/May £8-18-9 down sh 1/3 d.

Market quiet.

Argentine Linseed:—

June 10.80 up 8

July 10.93 up 8

Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:—

May/Aug sh 17/2 1/4d down 2 1/4d

Sept/Dec sh 18/0 3/4d down 2 1/4d.

Market steady.

New York Sugar:—

July 133 up 4

Sept 140 up 2

Dec 147 up 2

Market steady.

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

May	10.13
July	10.38
October	10.73

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
April 23.

Simla, Gordon, Hamburg.
Linarea, Robinson, Calcutta.
Naldera, Harrison, London.

DEPARTURES.
April 24.

Karanja, Fitzherbert, Mombassa.
Lucoma, Ashwin, Batown.
City of Christchurch, James, Calcutta.
Naldera, Harrison, Sydney.
Varsova, Rome, Bussrah.

LOADING
April 23.

Steamer Lindenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Mooltan for London.
Steamer Burjora for Bussrah.
Steamer Varela for Bussrah.
Steamer Kenya for Durban.
Steamer Hallartus for Dunkirk.
Steamer Britania for Liverpool.

S S Simla:—The L. Edward Ltd. Steamer Simla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Linaria:—The G T Company's steamer, Linaria arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with cargo of coal.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Company's steamer Karanja will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mombassa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lacoma:—The S O Company's steamer Lacoma will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Batown, with ballast.

S S City of Christchurch:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer City of Chritchurch, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bussrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, April 23.

1 Elysia, Glasgow, 25-4, Grahams T Co.
4 Uhenfels, Karachi, 25-4, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Trevarrack, Antwerp, 25-4, L Edward Ltd.
6 Himalaya, Trieste, 27-4 L T & M.I.
7 Simla, N. F., N. F. L. Edward Ltd.
8 Durenda, Europe, NF, M M & Co.
9 City of Christchurch, Calcutta, 24-4, F F Campbell & Co.
11 Tokushima Maru, Japan, 3-5, N Y Kaisha.
12 Haliartus, Bhawnagar, 25-4, J Finlay & Co.
13 Hohenfels, Hamburg, 25-4, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Sumatra, Genoa, 28-4, L T & M I S N Co.
15 St. Dunstan, Calicut, 27-4, L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Haresfield Rangoon 24-4 M M & Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 24-4, M M & Co.
6 Silverfir, New York, 26-4, Volkart Bros.
7 Sydney Maru, Japan 26-4, O S Kaisha.
8 Jalaputra, Rangoon, 24-4, Scindia S N Co.
10-11 Heiman Maru, Rangoon, 26-4 Scindia S N. Co.
12-13 Suez Maru, Japan, 30-4, M M & Co. (P. & O.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chinkoa, Calcutta, 30-4, M M & Co.
B Risaldar, Rangoon, 26-4, T Morrison and Co.
G Lalita M'Coast, 25.4 Malabar S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind 30-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29.5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula 26-4-31 G F W M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britania, 25-4.31, G. T. C.
City of Carlisle, 26-4-31, K. N. C.
Clan Buchanan 9-5-31 J F C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.

FROM OSLO.

Benares, 16-11.31, L. Edward Ltd.
Ceylon 21-5.31 L. Edwards Ltd.
Simla 29-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Neuenfels 30-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Arendskerk 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Frotnfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Ranenfels 12-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monte 2-5-31 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Eastbourne. 27-4-31. Campbell Co.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Trentbank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
City of Derby, 29-5-31, F. F. Campbell.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Mirzapore 26-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Shinnoh Maru 24-4-31 O S Kaisha
Havre Maru 4-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM BURMAH

Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatrana, NF, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 25-4-31 G T Co.
Britania N F G T C
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverfir 26-4-31 Volkart Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Hohenfels N F L Edwards Ltd.
Treverrech 26-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Lindenfels N F L Edward Ltd.

FOR OSLO

Tokushima Maru 2-5-31, N Y Kaisha.
Suez Maru, 30-4-31 M M & Co.
Sydney Maru, 26-4-31, O S Kaisha.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hallartus 26-4-31 J F C

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya, NF L T C.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra, 26-4-31 M Italiana.

FOR RANGOON.

Heinan Maru, 26-4.31 S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Haresfield N Y M M and Co.
Chenkoa, 30-4-31, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Barjora N F M M & Co.
Varela N E M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia G T C.
Britania G T C

FOR HAMBURGH.

Treverrech L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels L Edwards Ltd.
Linsdenfeds N F L Edward Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverfir Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra, M Italiana.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatrana, M M & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Hallartus J F C.

FOR HAMBURG.

FOR TRIESTESTE.

Himalaya L T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Sydney Maru, O S Kaisha
Tokushima Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Suez Maru, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Haresfield M M and Co.
Chinkoa M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Heinan Maru, S S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya M M & Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Burjora M M & Co.
Varlea M M & Co.

GESERAL LANDING DATES

S S Jalaputra 22-4-31.
S S City of Christchurch 22-4-31
S S Sumatra 22-4-31

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 23.

S S Hataraya for London:—10 bales woollen carpets, Mirza off Bros.; 19 bales woollen carpets, D. Jacobzadah; 25 bales animal skin, A. E. Bhimarthai.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—10 bales wool raw, K. Esmail; 175 bales wool raw, W. T. Burun; 55 bales wool raw, V. Oomersey; 149 bales wool raw, M. Nissim; 12 bales wool raw, F. G. Campbell & Co.; 44 bales wool raw, W. Latham & Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, National Transport & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, A. L. Zaveri; 300 cwts. groundnuts, M. Bhutta & Co.; 100 cwts. myrabolam, I. Khimji & Co.

S. S. Elysia for Marseilles:—500 cwts. linseed M. Bhuta & Co.

For Glasgow:—1,000 cwts. cotton waste, Chimanlal & Sons.

For Glasgow:—100 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. Ramji & Co.

S S Lindenfels for Hamburg:—4000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, M. Bhuta & Co.; 4000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo; 6000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W. T. Surur; 14000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 4000 cwts. groundnuts H. V. Oomerbhoy; 3000 cwts. linseed, Staus & Co.; 80 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 1000 cwts. linseed, L. Dryfus & Co. 1000 groundnut cakes, Steel Bros; 55 bales cotton fly V H Save; 110 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Antwerp:—350 cwts. Buffallo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola 9000 cwts. castorseed, Straust & Co.

For Rotterdam:—8000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 4000 cwts. Joowari M. Bhuta & Co.

For Sansender:—4000 cwts. linseed, Strauss & Co

For Breman:—355 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co.

S S Birkenfels for Rotterdam:—100 ton mangenese ore, T. Morrison & Co.

S S Trenerrack for Ghunt:—110 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.

S S Sumatra for Genoa:—2350 cwts. groundnuts, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 1000 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo.

S S Silverfir for New York:—400 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Christchurch for New York:—6 bales Ind. rugs, Cox. and Kings Ltd.,; 180 cwts. gum Karaya E. Virji & Co.

S S Himalaya for Trieste:—10 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Fuma:—110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Tokashima Maru for Hongkong:—250 bskt. gum besaboble, P. E. Bros.; 52 bales shark fans, H. L. Perane.

For Halkong:—1200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 700 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 525 bales cotton raw M. Amersy & Co.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Yokkiachi:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton T. Co. Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 400 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkiachi:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 250 bales cotton raw G. K. ton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—1000 bales cotton raw, Qkkarha Ltd.

S S Suezmaru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw N Nagrhi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co. 400 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw M. Amersey & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 23.

S S Kloto, Agent K. Nixon & Co. from Liverpool:—24 cases paper; 14 cases cotton yarn; 25 cases beer; 270 cases cycle rims; 166 cases tyres; 71 cases bobbins; 1776 cases soap; 50 cases washing blue; 125 cases metal polish; 538 cases machinery; 80 cases indigo grains; 81 cases rosin; 162 bundle steel ridging; 500 bundle steel middles; 60 bundles steel plates; 152 bundle steel tees; 2226 bundle steel sheets; 240 cases solder; 109 coils wire; 1360 drums chemicals; 107 drums Paint; 250 bundle stove keys; 56 bundle wood pulp boards; 442 cases glass ware; 141 cases E.ware; 33 cases cottons.

From Manchester:—146 cases cotton yarn; 152 cases machinery 24 cases cottons.

From Port Said:—150 bales cotton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 23.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 33/11; lowest Rs. 33/7/6; closing Rs. 33/14.

Castorseed September delivery: Opening Rs. 34/13; lowest Rs. 34/9/6; closing Rs. 34/14.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 32/9; lowest Rs. 32/5; closing Rs. 32/11.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 34/3; highest Rs. 34/4/6; lowest Rs. 34/0/8; closing Rs. 34/4.

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000. Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000.
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 22.

May	7.83
July	8.01
September	8.13
October	8.25
November	8.31
January	8.45
March	8.55
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.15

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand J1

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1931.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

CHURCHILL'S THREAT TO MAHATMAJI.

No Conference Without Accepting Safeguards In Toto.

GOADING THE CONSERVATIVES TO WRECK THE R. T. C.

Lord Irwin As Gandhiji's Messenger?

LONDON, April 23.

The Conservative delegation ought not to be allowed to confer with Mr. Gandhi or sit at the same table with him until he had definitely accepted all the safeguards and conditions prescribed by the Round Table Conference, declared Mr. Churchill in a speech at Epping. Until Mr. Gandhi accepted the safeguards, there would be no basis for the Conference. Lord Irwin was coming home and Mr. Gandhi, it was reported, had booked his passage. Mr. Churchill supposed that Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi would soon be engaged in further sweet discussion in London.

The sovereign carbolic lotion which would cleanse th atmosphere and restore the health of British Empire in India, was the Conservative Party standing up boldly and declaring its faith on the Indian question. When the Conservatives wrenched themselves from the Socialist slippery slope to ruin and bloodshed in India there would quickly be a remarkable change for the better in all our affairs. The loss of India would be the death-blow to the Empire. All our foreign rivals were waiting to see that hideous signal hoisted —Reuter.

Gandhiji's Memorandum To Premier.

The Bombay Correspondent of the "Hindu" wires under date April 20.

I find a mild disappointment in political circles, on account of the fact that neither Lord Irwin in his last utterance in India, nor the new Viceroy in his first utterance, threw some light on the further plans in respect of the Round Table Conference. My enquiries show that the Government themselves do not know their mind and are unable to decide what should be done.

A week ago, it was said Lord Willingdom was bringing with him some plan mapped out by Mr. Benn and HIs Majesty's Government. Now, that report has not materialised. It now seems there will be no further move on the part of the Government in this matter till Lord Irwin touches the shores of England.

Gandhiji his final conference has formulated certain demands as his party's minimum. Lord Irwin is, it is stated, carrying with him Gandhiji's memorandum to His Majesty's Government Gandhiji, it appears, wants the principles of the new constitution to be settled first. But Lord Irwin believed that the dispute can be smoothly settled if Mr. MacDonald and Gandhiji meet. It will not be surprising if following the ex-Viceroy's arrival in England Mr. MacDonald invites Gandhiji for talking the matter over.

In the meanwhile, I understand Lord Willingdon will on his arrival in Simla during the last week of this month, or early next month, invite leaders of political parties to an informal conference to discuss the political situation with him.

All the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council were here last week. They had informal discussions among themselves, but none of them were able to say when the next sitting of the Federal Structure Committee will be summoned. One member stated that the Committee members would have to sail during the last week of July. Another stated that they would not be requested to go to England till the end of August.

Lastly, the prospects of a communal settlement are not very bright. Every day, instances are available that a third party is working behind the separation school. Gandhiji is aware of it and he is repeating that he has banished the London Conference from his mind till the Hindu-Muslim question is settled. This determination, on the part of Gandhiji will have the desired effect on the third party, as the latter are very anxious that Gandhiji should visit England.

There is an impression here that the Civil Services have hopes of manoeuvring Lord Willingdon to their view.

This survey of the political situation will be incomplete without mentioning the race for leadership of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations. Last year, the Maharaja of Bikaner as the representative of the Princes led the delegation. This year it is the Government of India's turn to lead it. Sir Mahomed Habibullah was the first Indian to lead it. Sir Mahomed Habibullah was the first Indian to lead the delegation when he was a member of the Executive Council. The senior most Indian Executive Councillor is Sir Brojendralal Mitter. Ever since it was decided to send an Indian as leader of the Indian Delegation the Government used to elect only the senior most members of the Viceroy's Executive Council as leader. But Muslim claims are being pressed now and Sir Fazl-i-Hussain's name has been suggested.

Mr. L. Hutchinson who has been released on bail.

TWO MEERUT ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL

—:o:—

"Ought To Have Been Set Free Earlier"

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT ORDER

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

Messrs. H. L. Hutchinson and R. S. Nimbkar, two of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, have been released on bail by the Allahabad High Court on condition they take no part in agitation or demonstration or make speeches during the pendency of their trial.—A. P.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Mukerji, after giving a history of the case and referring to 300 prosecution witnesses, 2,600 exhibits besides books, and the fact that statements of the accused have not yet been completed and defence witnesses numbering some 200 are yet to be examined, said that the trial was likely to last the whole of this year at the least. His Lordship remarked that the intention of law was to leave the powers of the High Court unfettered in matters of bail.

Mr. Kemp, the Special Crown Prosecutor, had admitted that the accused committed no overt act. Besides, the circumstances of the case were such that there was not one for which the accused were likely to be sentenced to transportation for life. It was not suggested that they were dangerous criminals and the end of the trial was not in sight. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, His Lordship thought that it was a case in which bail should be granted. In fact the accused ought to have been set free earlier.

MUST BE RELEASED ON BAIL.

Mr. Justice Boys, also after referring to the history of the case and remarking that the accused had not abused the privilege of arguing their own cases in person, but on the contrary, had done so with moderation and reason, said it was manifest that law had left discretion given to the Court entirely unfettered. In this case His Lordship took into consideration the various matters such as whether there were any reasonable grounds for the offence committed, the nature and gravity of the charge, the severity of the sentence whether the accused were likely to abscond facility of the defence, and whether there was any danger in releasing the accused on bail, and came to the conclusion that the two acused should be released on bail. His Lordship remarked that it must not be taken thereby that in any way they were prejudicing the case.

CONDITIONS OF BAIL.

The order of the Court was that Messrs. Hutchinson and Nimbkar should be released on bail, which must be adequate but not excessive, and to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate on condition that the accused gave an undertaking that they would not take part in any agitation or demonstration or make speeches or contribute to the press.—A. P.

PEDDIE MURDER CASE.

—:o:—

Police Get Important Clue.

A MAID SERVANT'S EVIDENCE.

MIDNAPORE, April 22.

An important clue has been obtained by the C. I. D. in connection with the murder of Mr. James Peddi formerly District Magistrate of Midnapore. The little son of a maid servant residing in the neighbourhood of the Collegiate School where the crime was committed is reported to have told the people of the locality "Bimal Da (brother) killed saheb (meaning Peddie(and ran away."

A POLICE SEARCH.

Acting upon this information, the officer in charge of the investigation searched yesterday the house of Akshoy Komar Das Gupta father of Bimal Kumar Das Gupta, student of the Collegiate School. The father, who belongs to Barisal, has been practising indigenous medicine at Midnapore for the last thirty years.

"NOT ON GOOD TERMS."

He is stated to have told the police that his son was not on good terms with him and that he therefore turned him out of the house a fortnight previously. He was unaware of the present movements of his son. About half a dozen little boys belonging to the locality were taken to the Thana yesterday where their statements were recorded and they were allowed to go away. Some of them were taken in a hackney carriage to the place of outrage. The maid servant is reported to have corroborated her son's statement.—A. P.

WANTED COMPLETE ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

Demand From Behar And Orissa.

PATNA, April 22.

The Bihar and Orissa Industrial Conference has passed a resolution expressing the opinion that no scheme of constitutional reform would be acceptable to the people unless it vested in the people complete economic freedom.

The Conference added that the present sale policy of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and their joining the Railway Iron Trust were against the interests of other indigenous industries, and that unless they dissociated themselves from the trust and changed the present sales policy, the protection given to them should be withdrawn.—A. P.—

LATE PANDIT DEVRATAN SHARMA

—:o:—

Hindu Mahasabha's Tribute

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, April 21.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha held last evening, a resolution expressing deep regret at the death of Pundit Devratan Sharma was passed. Another resolution praising his services in the absence of Dr. Moonje, was moved by the Doctor himself and carried. It was also resolved to pay the widow of Pundit Devratan a pension of Rs. 30 p.m. in view of the tremendous sacrifice made by her husband. It was further resolved that the Office of the Hindu Sabha be maintained in Delhi and that Mr. B. Ganpat Rao be appointed as the Asstt. Secretary to work under the directions of Babu Jagat Narayan Lall, the General Secretary.

PROPOSAL FOR INDIAN SANDHURST

—:o:—

Dr. Moonje On Committee Of Experts

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 22.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, who was approached by the Commander-in-Chief for India to serve on the committee of experts to recommend the manner in which the Indian Sandhurst should be established has accepted the invitation. This committee has been appointed in accordance with Sir Chetwood's announcement in the Council of State during the last month.

IN FREEDOM'S BATTLE.

How Women Made History.

KAMALADEVI'S TRIBUTE TO SEVIKAS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 21.

"The world to-day judges India by the position of her women. It is easy for us to shout from the house-tops the glories of our past womanhood; but if you take into consideration the facts and figures to-day, they stand against us. As I followed the events through the newspapers from behind the prison bars, I had the impression that the old traditions were breaking so fast that women were facing the brunt of the struggle. Women who had never left the seclusion of their homes, coming into the streets and facing the Police, facing even the lathi charges is something remarkable", declared Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya addressing a public meeting at Pudukkotah on the Position of Women.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S SACRIFICES

Referring to the part played by the Bombay women in Freedom's Fight, she said: "You must have been reading a great deal of what the women of Bombay have been doing. Bombay, I think, gave

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

nearly 700 to 1,000 women to the movement in the way of volunteers and about 200 or 300 of them went to prison. Women who had been used to and brought up on orthodox lines, who had never even taken water from others, such women had absolutely no reservations. They came with a whole-hearted response and threw themselves into the movement and when they came to prison, they were not only prepared to share their fate along with others, but even to take the food that Muslims and Christians had cooked. This is proof more than ever that women can rise, when an occasion comes.

OLD TRADITIONS BROKEN.

"When volunteer Babu Ganu died under the motor car, you might have heard how the women of Bombay carried his body to the cremation ground. The funeral pyre was lit by one of the most reputed Brahmin ladies of Gujarat. So wonderful has been the call of the country and so dynamic has been this movement that it has broken down the old traditions that has been built up for so many centuries. If we take it up as the standard by which we can gauge the changes that have come about. I think you will be able to realise and appreciate what women can do when an opportunity is given to them.

"It is absolutely right for every woman to have full facilities for growth and self-expresson. These social barriers must go off and old superstitions must break down before the might of the zeit gist."

Bishambarnath Dies In Hospital

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NEW DELHI, April 22.

Bishambarnath, one of the accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case, who was operated for appendicitis, died in the Civil Hospital this evening. It will be recalled that the deceased was alleged to be one of the armed dacoits who raided the house of Mr. L. N Gadodia in the summer of 1930 and took away cash amounting to Rs. 13,000. He was arrested in Gwalior recently.—A. P.

DARJEELING, April 22.

His Excellency, the Governor of Bengal accompanied by Hon. Lady Jackson will proceed to Kalimpong on April 23 and will return to Darjeeling on April 25.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS ABROAD

Sir M. Shafi Meets Dominion Premiers

LAHORE, April 21.

A communication from the residence of Sir Mohamed Shafi says:

"Last autumn when the various Dominion Delegations were assembled in London in connection with the Imperial Conference, his Excellency Lord Irwin telegraphed to the Secretary of State suggesting that advantage should be taken of the presence of the Prime Ministers of South Africa, Australia and Canada in order to hold informal conversations with them about Indians in their respective territories. The Secretary of State asked Sir Muhammad Shafi, who was one of India's delegates at the Conference, to undertake these conversations.

TRANSVAAL LAND BILL.

Accordingly, Sir Mohammad Shafi had a long interview with General Hartzog, Prime Minister of South Africa, on Tuesday, the 28th October last, during the course of which, among other matters, the hardships of Indian settlers resulting from the Transvaal Land Tenure Bill were discussed. General Hartzog received the representations made to him in a very sympathetic spirit and promised to discuss the matters submitted to him with Dr. Malan immediately on his return to South Africa. As has already been announced, the Transvaal Land Tenure Bill has been postponed till next year and a conference of the representatives of the South African and Indian Governments is to meet in September next to reconsider the Cape Town Settlement.

IN AUSTRALIA.

On Friday, the 14th November, Sir Mohammed Shafi saw Mr. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, regarding the enfranchisement of Indian settlers in the States of Western Australia and Queensland. Mr. Scullin recognised the anomaly of the existing position and promised to use his influence with the Government of these States with a view to the removal of the disability of Indian settlers in this respect. Sir Mohammed Shafi has received a letter from Mr. Scullin informing him that "the Electoral Act has now been amended in Queensland to make provision for the enfranchisement of British Indian residents in that State" and that he is communicating with the Premier of Western Australia for the same purpose and will advise Sir Mohammed Shafi of the result in due course.

POSITION IN CANADA.

On Monday, the 1st December, Sir Muhammed Shafi interviewed Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, about the question of franchise for Indian settlers in the State of British Columbia for the Federal as well as the Provincial Legislatures. Mr. Bennett received the representations made to him most sympathetically and promised to take up the matter, both with his own Government and the British Columbian Government on his return to Canada and to apprise him of the result. The result of Mr. Bennett's action is being awaited.—A. P.

AGITATION AGAINST BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Mahatmaji's Warning To Lancashire

INDIA NO LONGER THE DUMPING GROUND.

"Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India":—

It is devoutly to be wished that Englishmen in general and Lancashire millowners in particular will realise that India to be free from chronic starvation must for ever banish foreign cloth whether English, Japanese or any other. This is an economic necessity which will not be removed even when India acquires the most complete independence. Among the very first acts of a popular government would certainly be complete prohibition of foreign cloth.

And foreign cloth will be replaced not by indigenous mill-cloth but by Khaddar spun and woven in 7,00,000 villages of India. Though the indigenous mills undoubtedly and automatically benefit by the foreign cloth boycott, the Congress concentrates its main energy in this boycott on behalf of Khaddar, i.e., the toiling millions. Let all the foreigners understand that this boycott movement is a mass movement, it is a humanitarian movement. Foreign manufacturers will in the end advance their own and their operatives' interest by realising and recognising the intensity and the purity of the movement. It has political consequences, but being a purely economic and humanitarian movement it should command the support of the whole world.

LANCASHIRE PROPAGANDA.

And yet needlessly bitter and unwarranted agitation has been launched out against foreign cloth boycott in England. The tremendous advantage gained by England owing to the removal of the boycott of British goods is hardly ever noticed. This is not fairplay. This suppression of a fact of very great importance makes much more difficult the solution of the Indian question which is already difficult enough. Do the English public know that the British goods boycott movement is over thirty years old? Do they realise that it gained the greatest impetus during the last struggle and that it attained success almost as great as the movement against foreign cloth? India will for a long time to come, if not always, need certain things from foreign countries. To-day the settlement is provisional. Suppose there is a lasting settlement and an honourable partnership between England and India will not the trade with England in other articles that India may need to import more than compensate for the loss of the piece-goods and yarn custom which England must forego in every case?

The thing to realise is that India can no longer be the dumping ground for every thing English or foreign whether she wants it or not. The days of exploitation are over. We may or may not achieve communal unity. If we fail, we may not have immediate independence. But the world will find that all Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians Parsis, Jews, for whom India is their home, will fight unitedly to resist the exploitation of India's resources for the benefit of the foreigner. They will resist the ceaseless annual drain which starves all the communities with ruthless impartiality.

AJMER MUSLIMS' RESOLVE.

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Will Be Guardians Of Peace And Harmony.

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 22.

The Muslims of Ajmer are holding meetings in the various quarters of the city regularly since the 12th inst. The meetings are attended both by Hindus and Mohammedans in large numbers. Maulana Mohdshis Jocat of Sharanpur is here. His stirring speeches on the need and importance of Hindu-Muslim unity have succeeded in creating a friendly atmosphere between the sister communities. As a result of these meetings public opinion is now set right. The Muslims in consultation with their local public workers have in their largely attended meetings decided that in this City they would live and work as guardians of peace and would be the last to give way to such an odious crime ts a Hindu-Muslim riot but at the same time they would not sink down their nationality by absorbing themselves into any other community,

LATE MR. K. T. PAUL

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Tributes To His Contribution To Social Reform

BANGALORE, April 22.

Feeling references were made to the sad loss sustained by the death of Mr. K. T. Paul at an open air public meeting to-night at the Bourdil on Youngmen's Ground A large gathering attended. Sir Puttanna Chetty presided.

Sir Mirza Ismail, in a message paid tribute and eloquent testimony to Mr. Paul's patriotism, sincerity and rare merits as indicated by his substantial contribution to the work of social reform and rural uplift. The Dewan considered that it was a great pity that the motherland had been deprived of his very valuable and devoted services at the present juncture.

Dr. Larsen and many others spoke.

A resolution tendering heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family was adopted. —A. P.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

To Be Held In Bombay

The "Khilafat" writes:—

The Khilafat Conference will be held in Bombay on May 29, 30 and 31.

A Muslim Volunteers' Conference and a Muslim Youths' Conference will also be held during those days. Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy of Calcutta will preside over the former and Mr. Yasin Nurie over the latter.

"LETTER FROM KING AMANULLAH"

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A Proscribed Pamphlet

PESHAWAR, April 22.

A Gazette Extraordinary states that in the exercise of the powers conferred under Section 99 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1927 and the Foreign Relations Ordinance, 1931, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to declare forefeited to His Majesty's Government every copy, wherever found, of the publication in Persian entitled "Maktubighazi" (letter from King Amanullah) printed at the Mansur Steam Press, Lahore, published by the "Zamindar," Lahore, and all documents containing the reprints, translations or extracts of the said publication on the ground it contains a matter for publication which punishable under Section 2 of the Foreign Relations Ordinance and which is likely to promote unfriendly relations between His Majesty's Government and Afghanistan.—A. P.